HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,855—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 4, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

TEN PAGES]
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CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th May
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7508	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed to go on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam launches. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS leave BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, sailing on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

P. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5,643	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	G. Ghezzo	5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. Yagi, 3,230 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nowsai Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dec. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Dec. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisso	16th May 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Meganzini	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 2

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingo, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
TONKIN	6,393	Schmitz	10th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,241	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in many cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel. Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB, and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL;

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit-lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR, SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	2 8

BACON

	Per lb.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND	Rs. 1 2
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	1 2
Do do in cut	1 2
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON) (Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1
Do do in cut	1 8
AMERICAN	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc., Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
LAUGH AND GROW FAT
Or if you are too fat see what you would look like
IF YOU WERE TOO THIN
GROTESQUE, AMUSING AND ENTERTAINING.
THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT:
IF YOU DO NOT LAUGH,
YOUR MONEY WILL BE RETURNED WITH INTEREST.
2,000,000 Persons Visited this Wonderful Exhibition
AT EARLS COURT, LONDON.
Some cracked their sides, others burst buttons
BUT ALL LAUGHED ALIKE.
The healthiest thing for India is a hearty good laugh. You are sure to get it at this WONDERFUL EXHIBITION, and you will tell all your friends, It must be seen to be believed and understood,
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.
Special arrangements can be made for Schools.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd May, 1903.

THE BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Ratepayers' Association on TUESDAY next, the 5th day of May, 1903, at 4-30 p.m. in the NOVELTY THEATRE for the purpose of adopting the Petition of the said Association to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council in the matter of the City of Bombay Improvement Act.

The Public are cordially invited to attend,

JAMIETRAM NANABHAI,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 16 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burma. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Edited by W. T. BLANFORD. Medium 8vo., with numerous illustrations.

MAMMALIA. 1 Vol. 12.—FISHES. 2 Vols. 12. each.—BIRDS. Vol. I. 12.; Vols. II.-IV. 15s. each.—REPTILIA and BATRACHIA. 1 Vol. 12.—MOTHS. 4 Vols. 12. each.—HYMENOPTERA. Vols. I and II. 12. each.—ARACHNIDA. 1 Vol. 10s.—RHYNCHOTA. Vol. I. 12.

London: Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Calcutta and Simla: Thacker, Spink & Co. Bombay: Thacker & Co., Ltd. Burma: Myles Standish & Co., Rangoon. Berlin: Friedlander & Sohn, Carlstrasse 11.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1903, and following days, commencing at 2 P.M., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Blocks, Furniture, Anchors Ships, Steam Cutter, Chain Cable, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 13th idem.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after close of the sale; otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 27th April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld., Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN ARTHUR ROWLANDS, late Conductor, Unattached List, and Quartermaster of the Boer Prisoner's Camp, at Ditpawala in Ceylon, European, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Ditpawala aforesaid on the 3rd day of January, 1902, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, were granted on the 8th day of April, 1903, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of EDWARD LEWIS ROWLANDS, are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, within the Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1903.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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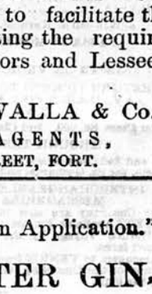
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture, such as tables, teapoys, chairs, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, cupboards, almira, folding cots, chest of drawer, book and hat stands, iron safes.
6 dozen gramaphone records.
1 Remington typewriter.
1 lot of second-hand band instruments.
1 weighing chair with set of weights complete.
20 Drums Boiler fluid.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. E. C. Hamnett, consisting of wearing apparel, tin trunk, leather Gladstone bag, &c.

Also the effects of the late Mr. H. Bently Smith, consisting of wearing apparel, steel trunks, despatch box, books, writing case, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bycycles by different makers.
1 best English maker Leader X frame gent's bicycle (G and J Tyre) 24 inches high
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 double-seated circular glass brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

High Court,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 252 of 1899.

Dhunnavahoo, widow of Damoder Cullianjee......Plaintiff
vs.
Lukhmidas Damoder and others..................Defendants.

By order of Mr. Chutturbhuj Hemraj, Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit under the decree in terms of two awards herein dated the 29th August, 1902, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th inst. at 4 p.m. on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, of which Shapurjee Jeewajee Botliwalla is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, stables and outhouses standing thereon, situate and being on the west side of Sleater Road near Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,993 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the fazendar under No. 10, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by Sleater Road, on or towards the west by a vacant piece of land partly belonging to Lakhpura Kespura and partly to Vundravundas Jamnades, on or towards the north by the property of Vundravundas Jamnadas, and on or towards the south by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and which said bungalow, stable, outhouses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 105, now under D Ward No. 3712 (1) and Street No. 16.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF SACCHARINE, SODA WATER MACHINES, CEDAR LEMON OIL AND ROSE SWEET ORANGE OIL.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rogers & Co. Aerated Water Manufacturers, of Hummum Street, Bombay.

2 Cases each about 112 lbs Refined Saccharine.
4 Packages of Soda Water Machines second hand by Heyward Tyler & Co.
8 Cases of Finest Cedar Lemon Oil and Rose Sweet Orange Oil in equal quantities.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. E. P. Close consisting of :

Binoculars, glass beer cup-jug with silver mountings, magnifying glass cigar mouth piece, gold locket links and studs, old Marathi cancelled stamps, paper-knife, scissors and seal in case, D. B. gun by P. Webley & Son in leather case, cartridges, wearing apparel, cheroots, walking stick, with silver mounting, leather trunk, dealwood cases, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT LANOWLI AND PIECES OF VACANT LAND AT LALOWLI AND KHANDALA.

Under instructions from the Administrators to the estate of the late Mr. Meherjibhoy Rustomji Sorabji Kharas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lanowli, on the premises described as lot No. 1 on SUNDAY, the 24th day of May, 1903, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned bungalows at Lanowli and pieces of vacant land at Lanowli and Khandala suitable for building purposes.

LOT No. 1—LANOWLI PROPERTY.

A piece of land containing 9,056 square yards or thereabouts, registered under new Survey No. 267, together with the bungalow, cookroom, servants' quarters, stable and a well standing thereon, situate at Lanowli, on the public road near the Post Office and Railway Station and known as "Lanowli Hotel."

LOT No. 2—LANOWLI PROPERTY.

A piece of land containing 4,117 square yards or thereabouts, registered under new Survey No. 265, together with the bungalow, cookroom, godown and a large well standing thereon, situate at Lanowli on the public road from Bombay to Poona and close to Lots Nos. 1 and 3.

LOT No. 3—LANOWLI PROPERTY.

A piece of land containing 3,033 square yards or thereabouts registered under new Survey No. 265 together with the bungalow and servants' quarters standing thereon, situate at Lanowli on the public road to Khandala.

LOT No. 4—LANOWLI LAND.

All those seven pieces of vacant land situate at Lanowli near the Railway Workshops, measuring about 11 acres, and registered under new Survey Nos. 230, 231, 232, 233, 2334, 2K6 and 237.

LOT No. 5—LANOWLI LAND.

All that piece of vacant land, with a well standing thereon situate at Lanowli on the way to Sakur Pathar, near the Woodland Hotel, measuring about 5½ acres, and registered under new Survey No. 42.

LOT No. 6—KHANDALA LAND.

All that piece of vacant land measuring about 6 gunthas and registered under new Survey No. 209 situate at Khandala on the top of a hill near the Railway Station, and opposite the bungalow of Mr. D. D. Davur, Barrister-at-law.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned at their office in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 4th May, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DOONGREE STREET OR BHAT BAZAR, MANDVI.

The undersigned will sell on the spot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of July, 1901, executed in favour of the mortgagee by, Damoder Govindji and Lukhmidas Domoder, the mortgagors, on account and at the risk of the said Damoder Govindji and Luckhmidas Damoder, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant at 4 p. m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Dongry Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (163) one hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1062, and Street No. 459-61, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1211, and New No. 6914, Old Survey No. 119, and New Survey No. 2698, and bounded on the East by the property of Nagsey Dewraj, on the west by Public Road called Doongry Street or Bhat Bazar, on the South by the property formerly belonging to Rahimtulla Ahmed and now of Nagsey Dewraj, and on the north by the property formerly of Shivji Bhanji and now of Liladhur Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAUGANGA ROAD, WALKESHWAR OR MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr Madhowjee Nursey, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Maharaj Shri Gopaljee and Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo, pursuant to a power of sale vested in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of November, 1901, the following valuable landed property ; —

All that piece or parcel of land situate on Bauganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue new No. 16484 and new Survey No. B7281, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhar, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jugganath Shunkerseth, on or towards the north by the Public Road, on or towards the south by the vacant land, together with the messuages, tenement and dwelling-houses and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3005, Street No. 17, which were formerly in occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of the said Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. D. D. Romer attorney for the mortgagee at his Office at Tamarind Lane, or the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Grand square piano (nearly new) first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages, &c, &c, the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, proceeded to Europe.

1 bay Arab, 14-1, 7 years, broken to harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, 14-3, 8 years, broken to harness and saddle.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS on the Bellasis Road in 1st Nagpada.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 999 years.—

Plot No.	Area.
7	708·21 sq. yards.
8	872·49 ,,
9	793·38 ,,
10	740·83 ,,
11	1446·46 ,,

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Bombay, 4th May, 1903. BENNETT & Co.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION,
KNOWN AND SMOKED AS
DIMITRINO'S
HIGH CLASS AND GENUINE
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Their increasing demand is a proof of their Popularity,
For PRICE LIST and SAMPLES please apply to
D. MERWAN & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
12, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106
THE sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay,

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
Assets.............................. Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income........................Rs. 2,00,00,000.
During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3 16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.
A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—
(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the
1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.
10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312
(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.
For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.
DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.
Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.
SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.
Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.
CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.
A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.
New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS ; EAST STREET, POONA.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,287½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,215
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	960
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	53
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 to 41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 10-0	£84
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COPMANIES.

			Half yearly.		
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	100
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	2
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12½	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	395
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs 75	1635
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	615
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	350
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	515
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	515xd
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs10	245
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	175
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	360
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	850
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	55
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	335
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	330
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	210
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	72½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	390
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	270
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	625
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	365
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	100
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,325
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,010
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,525xd
Mysore S. and M. Co., Lo.	4,090	250	250	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	565
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	690
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs60	1,730xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	115
Southern India	,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	7½	125
Sun Mills, Ld	3,200	250	250	Nil	80
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	315
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	divid 25	745
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Cohinoor	2,800	500	500	20	300

MISCELLANEOUS

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 5	245
Jack Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 195	6,475
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 48¾	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	62
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	840xd
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvdRs12	175
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	140
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	245
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	25
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	12 pr ct	143
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	16
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	435
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	15	615
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	175
Telephone Co.	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs1½	24½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,250
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	580
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	220xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	67½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	190
Broach City Press Co., Co.	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	dvd Rs12	185
Colaba	5?0	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd R14	1475
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	60
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	725
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvd Rs90	640
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs 21	167½
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	490
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs22	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs50	505
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	dv. Rs20	235
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs40	570
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs12½	160
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30½	415
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,800
Sind	400	150	750	dvd Rs20	340
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	16	170
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1025

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	...	...		...
B. B. & C. I. R. Cg., New £12 Shares	...	...	...		...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	...	dvd Rs12	532½
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	28,000	500	...	dvdRs 9	427½xd

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 1.

SECURITIES—
2¾ per cent. Consols .... £91 15/16 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes .... £97 3/4 = — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan .... £107 1/2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £ 66 = + 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 24 3/4 = + 1/8
2 months hence .... 24 5/16 = + 3/16
Spot in New York .... 53 3/4 = + 7/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25-16 1/2 = + 1/2
Berlin ,, ... 20·49 3/4 = + 1/4
New York Demand............ 4·87 3/4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 4 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills .... 3 1/2 pr ct = do
6 ,, ,, ,, ... 3 1/2 pr ct = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills............ 3 7/8 pr ct = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 7/8 pr ct = do

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans .... 3 1/8 pr ct = — 5/8
7 day market loans .... 3 3/8 pr ct = — 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 3,60,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 15-15 May-June. Firmer.

Linseed—Bold 41 1-8. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone easier.

Arrivals.—Steamers Gutenfels and Fulwell.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·56 + 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
5·36	5·35	5·31	5·24	
+ 3	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·57	4·68	4·61	4·59	4·58
+ 4	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3	unchanged

In New York.—
Receipts at the Port............ 9,000 bales.
Do. last year............ 11,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain .... 1,000 ,,
Do. do. Continent............ ....
Mid-Uplands .... 10·75 unchanged
Futures, month of July .... 10·05
Do. do. December .... 8·56 + 2"

In New Orleans—
Spot .... 10 3-16 unchanged.
Futures, month of August .... 9·82 ,,
Do. do. November............ 8·59 ,,
Tone at close .... Dull.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 1st May 1903 :—

Cotton .... 9,260 bales.
Wheat............ 31,819 cwts.
Linseed .... 15,592 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds .... 20,301 ,,
Gingellyseed............ 7,587 ,,
Poppyseed .... 10,113 ,,
Groundnuts .... 76 ,,
Castorseed .... 3,345 ,,
Rice .... 21,360 ,,
Myrabollams............ 4,906 ,,
Cottonseed .... 7,331 ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. .... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand .... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do .... 1s. 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 125
Shanghai 30 do do 175
Japan 30 do do 151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone. steady.
Cash ... ... Rs. 99 2
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 99 3

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 16th April 6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 21st April 5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April 7 do.

SEEDS.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a.
Ready 7 2
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 8
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ... 5 13
Yellow Guzerat Ready ... 6 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 12
Castorseed—Tone dull.
Ready 20 12
WHEAT—Tone. steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad 29
Club No. 1 30

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...	174	164	157	May 25
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)...	185	176	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G,)	184	175	...	do
Belati M. G	188	180	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do
Akola M. G. / Khamgaum do / Karanja do	193	184	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	197	189	...	do
Nagpur M, G.	197	189	...	do
Broach do	238	231	...	do
Bhownugger do	211	202	...	do
Do H. G.	207	197	188	do
S.-G. Dharwar...	...	...	228	do
Westerns...	...	...	210	do

Messrs. Govindjee Madhowjee and Co. have sold 1,400 tons Firds Navigation Coal at Rs. 10-8 per ton for May shipment.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surat quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firmer.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols............ ......
3 per cent Rentes 97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ....
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers............ 66
Bar Silver 24 3-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th April, 1903, as compared with the statement of 28th April, 1903 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 21. Rs.	A.	P.	April 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c	1,62,31,889	11	3	1,66,73,964	12	7
Other Deposits, &c	8,59,24,160	9	10	8,58,41,594	11	5
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,62,276	11	9	3,09,758	5	6
Sundries	20,25,397	9	8	21,42,352	2	4
Rs...	13,65,93,724	10	6	13,67,20,669	15	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,62,69,552	0	0	1,75,92,199	0	0
other authorised Investment	45,30,640	0	0	49,52,175	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,17,39,011	8	6	3,02,49,714	6	9
Accounts of Credit on do	1,90,56,829	11	3	1,93,36,540	8	8
Bills discounted, &c.	2,24,70,550	7	6	2,32,55,742	1	6
Balances with other Banks	11,44,845	0	3	12,62,522	4	2
Bullion	2,213	6	3	2,178	0	3
Dead Stock	18,47,186	6	2	18,47,537	4	8
Stamps	12,829	10	4	12,408	7	9
Sundries	8,12,967	11	1	8,26,213	3	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,26,96,493	10	5	2,21,48,151	5	2
Do. at Branches	1,60,10,634	10	9	1,52,35,008	5	3
Rs...	13,65,93,724	10	5	13,67,20,669	15	10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	1,72,256	Increase
Do at Branches	2,69,818	Increase
Other Deposits	79,566	Decrease
Post Bills	3,52,518	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank s Investments	17,44,812	Increase
Loans	14,89,297	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	2,79,711	Increase
Mercantile Bills	7,85,192	Increase
Cash at Head Office	5,48,342	Decrease
Do. at Branches	7,75,627	Decrease

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th February, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	98,000	1,95,000	4,000	2,97,000
Or per mile of Railway	212	423	9	644
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	6,14,000	11,75,000	21,000	18,10,000
Total for 19 weeks	7,12,000	13,70,000	25,000	21,07,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,029	2,50,102	1,736	3,51,867
Per mile of Ry. do.	217	542	4	763
Total to corresponding date do.	6,79,984	15,02,754	19,651	22,02,389

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BUXEY—ASAVAID—May 3, at Rose Villa, Nesbit Road, Byculla, Perozbai, 2nd daughter of Dinshaw Jehangir Buxey, grand-daughter of Edulji Rustomji Soonawalla, and Maneckji Pestonji Asavaid, Barrister-at-Law.

DEATH.

JACKSON—May 2, on Saturday, on board the P & O s. s. Persia, Charles William Leathley Jackson, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, son of the late Sir Charles Jackson, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay, aged 54.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE—FLETCHER—April 11, at St Margaret's, Westminster, C, son of the late Lieut C W Baillie, R N, to Bessie, daughter of the late H G Fletcher.

BATT—MURPHY—April 16, at St Jude's, Southsea, by the Rev W Pigott-Smith, M A, rector of Irby-on-Humber, Lines assisted by the Rev Canon J S Blake, M A, vicar of the parish, and the Rev L W L Walker, B A, Charles Ernest Batt, assistant paymaster, R N, youngest surviving son of the late Captain Robert Earrie Batt, R N, to Ethel Kathleen Rowe, youngest daughter of Lieut Colonel T Murphy, late 66th Regt of Coleyhurst, St Ronan's Road, Southsea.

BAKER—SMITH—April 2, at the Church of the Ascension, Blackheath, F N Baker, lieutenant Royal Art, to Emily Niemann, daughter of N Smith.

CHOWNE—JOHNSON—April 11, at St George's, Campden Hill, G, son of the late Col W C Chowne, to Nora Locking, daughter of E Johnson.

THACKWELL—GODDARD—April 7, at St Stephen's, Shottermill, W Thackwell, son of the late General J E Thackwell, C B, to Gwendoline Helen, daughter of Major-Gen J Goddard, late Royal Eng.

VAN EEDEN—WADDINGTON—April 16, at St Stephen's, Bayswater, by the Rev Dr F C May, Walter C Van Eeden, lieut. Gold Coast Regt, to Ann Hill Waddington, youngest daughter of Thos Smallwood, Esq, late H M's Customs.

DEATHS.

BELLERS—April 7, at Bacton Manor, Pontrilas, Lieut-Col R B Bellers, late of the 50th Queen's Own Regt and Royal Wilts Militia, aged 79.

BENNETT—April 10, at Woodville, Salcombe, Major J Bennett, aged 71.

BOND—April 10, at The Manor, Castle Lyons, county Cork, Major-Gen H Bond (late Royal Art).

DUNCAN—April 3, at Vere Lodge, Buckleigh Road, Streatham, widow of R B Duncan, Surgeon-Major H M Indian Army, and daughter of the late Capt E Inge, of H M 18th Royal Irish 13th Light Infantry, and 4th Light Dragoons, aged 78.

GRANT—April 10, at Marble Arch, Sir C Grant, K C S I, aged 67.

KITTO—April 13, at the Vicarage, St Martin's Place, the Rev J F Kitto, vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields, prebendary of St Paul's and Hon Chaplain to the King, aged 65.

MACKENZIE—April 9, at Harcourt Terrace, London, Col K J L Mackenzie, C I E, late Commissioner, Berar, and for some time acting resident, Hyderabad, Deccan, aged 63.

NICHOLSON—April 11, at Pretoria, South Africa, H Nicholson, Second Lieutenant Northamptonshire Regt, son of W Nicholson, of Eastmore, Isle of Wight.

ROSE—April 10, at Exmouth, General E L Rose, Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 61.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEE—April 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of L H Lee, Sub-Engineer, M W S, Ishapore, of a daughter.

LUSHINGTON—April 28, at Ootacamund, the wife of P M Lushington, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

SMALL—April 27, at Madras, the wife of J B Small, District Board Engineer, Chingleput, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUCHANAN—AVRON—April 20, at Camp Church, Ahmedabad, by the Rev S Leigh-Lye, Marion, daughter of the late Captain Lewis, M W, and widow of the late Mr A Avron, Bombay, to Neil Buchanan, Representative, Vacuum Oil Co.

DEATHS.

HATHERELL—April 21, at Mhow, Richard James, the infant son of Major and Mrs W G Hatherell, aged 4 months and 26 days.

MOTHA—May 1, at Tuticorin, J L Motha, broker, of Messrs Clark & Co., Tuticorin, from heart disease.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water. 4-27m 5-22a. Low water, 10-15m
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Queen Alexandria left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Caledonia and Aston Hall entered, and the steamer Mazagon left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on the 6 instant.

OBSTRUCTION OF A THOROUGHFARE.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater convicted Jamnadas Ratti and eighteen other Marwaree speculators in opium of causing obstruction in Marwaree Bazar at Sheik Memon Street, and fined them Rs. 12 each.

LANOWLEE TOWER OF SILENCE.—The Tower of Silence at Lanowlee, which was consecrated some months ago, has been brought into use from the 1st instant. The first corpse admitted into it was that of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Fitter. The Tower having thus been brought into use no visitors will be allowed to go and see it.

THE PEEROO MAHOMED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the members of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. James Latimer presiding. It was resolved that as it had been proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that the company could not, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that as it was advisable to wind up the same, the company be wound up voluntarily, and Mr. Manekjee Sorabjee Master be appointed a liquidator.

HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. H. Gill presiding. The following special resolution, passed at the meeting held on the 15th ult., was duly confirmed ;—That article 28 of the articles of association of the company be amended by striking out the words "at present" after the words "the partners who", and by substituting therefor the words "on the 16th day of May 1903," and by striking out the word "hereafter" after the words "or who may", and by substituting therefor the word "thereafter, and by inserting after the words "Messrs. Narayen Dhondoba and Co. shall be the secretaries and agents of the company" the following words "for the period of 25 years from the 16th day of May, 1903." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the last month of April the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,839, among them the number of new admissions was 1,151 classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoo	421	194	325	940
Mussalman	54	50	81	185
Parsee	6	1	2	9
Other castes	3	5	9	17
Total	484	250	417	1,151

The average daily attendance was 128.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Balloo Gopal, a back victoria driver, was charged with driving in a rash and negligent manner. Inspector Walker, who was on duty on Friday evening near the Victoria Terminus, said the accused came driving up along Hornby Road, and got straight across the road to the station gate. There was in the carriage Mrs. Collister, who did not see what happened, as the hood was up. The accused said there was a tram car standing, and another carriage was coming up, and there was hardly any room for him to keep to the left. The Magistrate: Why did you not stop on the road? Accused: That was a mistake on my part. Mr. Walker said it was a very difficult post to manage. Towards evening a great deal of tram, vehicular and pedestrian traffic passed by the road; and Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who came up at the time, told Mr. Walker to press the charge. There were two ladies in another gharry, and one of them fainted owing to the sudden turn the accused gave to the gharry. The Magistrate was of opinion that the accused was careless in driving, and fined him Rs. 10.

PRESENTATION TO A POSTAL OFFICIAL.—A meeting of the clerks, &c., employed in the Kalbadevi Post Office was held on the 30th ultimo, in the hall of Mr. Munsookhbhai Bhugoobhai, for the purpose of affording honour to Mr. Nundram Bhivrao Dandekar, late Post Master, Kalbadevi, as he retired from the Government service from the 1st instant. The hall was packed to overflowing. Speeches were made by about half a dozen men eulogising the valuable services, amiability of disposition, geniality of manners, and simplicity of character of the late Post Master. He was afterwards garlanded and presented with a bouquet. Replying, he expressed feelings of gratitude in a brief speech. The Kalbadevi and Mandvi Post Offices, he said, were very valuable adjuncts amongst the sub-post offices in Bombay, and to serve there as a Post Master was a great responsibility. After having served Government for 34 years, it is a great satisfaction to him to see that his name was included in the category of pensioners. The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Munim of Mr. Munsookhbhai Bhugoobhai. Three cheers were then given for the King, Lord Curzon, and for the retired Post Master.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Labuan, 2,293 tons, Captain J S Gardner sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain B C Goudey, sailed on Saturday for Trieste, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Merssen, 3,367 tons, Captain R Margarity, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles and Hamburg with the same bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain A McLennan, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo of duty paid salt and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Brixey, Mr J Creagh, Captain Wooldridge, and 12 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Brigdr-General Bingham, Major Ross Keppel, Capt G A Cartwright, Miss Bacbone, Mrs G J C Hall, Mr and Mrs Brice, Miss Steuart Hunter, Mr L W Seymour, Mr Hamilton, Mr Walker, Mr Stacey, Mr Nash, Comdr and Mrs Beck and six children, Mr S Hormusjee, Miss Jackson, Mr Mazaon and 95 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive............Comdr Hewett............R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence......McArthur ....R I M
H M S Magdala ....Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia............Turret-ship
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100.. ....
Do No 102.. ....
Do No 103.. ....

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Pomone............Comdr Harry Jones ....Cruiser
Investigator............Heming ....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Huzara	1336	Cole			M M & Co
Okara	3150	Sharp			M M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
James Brand	2572	Francis			W & A G & Co
Kt Commander	2716	Durant			T M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			......
Hoseinee	999	D'Lorne	P Gulf	23-4	B & P S N Co
Byculla	1195	McGregor			M M & Co
Salfordia	2365	Crisp			W & A Graham & Co
Lang Bank	2968	Rout			The Captain
Kangra	1478	Watson			M M & Co
Kilwa	893	Dawson			E Tajbhoy
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt			P & O Co
Bullmouth	2607	Stratton			W & A G & Co
Parramatta	2864	Roberts			P & O Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reeder			W & A G & Co
Bombay	2049	Chapman			J M & Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Lalpoora	2124	Coope			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			Bombay Co
Idar	2595	Milne			K K & Co
Grantley Hall	2585	Hann			E L & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Kennebec	3301	Wallace			Standard Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Elswick Hall	2458	Cripsey			J M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Gordon			P & O Co
Dumra	762	Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Aphrodite	2568	McGregor	Hull	10-5	W & A G & Co
B	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	8-5	W & A G & Co
C	Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
F	Scalda	2438	Macintyre	Hamburg	12-5	M M & Co
H	Westonby	2474	McCarthy	Dunkirk	12-5	W & A G & Co
K	Koordistan	1729	Crouch	Havre	8-5	E L & Co
M	Eiffel Tower	2063	Case	Liverpool	12-5	W & A G & Co
N	Skidby	2421	Jones	Antwerp	12-5	K N & Co
O	Zoroaster	2383	Evan	Trieste	11-5	T M & Co
P	Nuddia	1944	Scott	Zanzibar	11-5	M M & Co
Q	Wandoy	2580	Finney	Newport	5-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	2-5	Shepd & Co
	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Mangalore	4-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Corinthia	2359	Miller	Avonmouth	7-5	Ralli Bros
3	Comeric	2552	McGill	London	8-5	W & A G & Co
4	Lime Branch	3467	Maling	Genoa	8-5	T M & Co
5	Mazagon	3280	Phillips			P & O Co
8	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	6-5	P & O S N Co
9	Istrar	2478	Perks	Antwerp	5-5	K N & Co
&11	Schwarzinfels	2516	Sandstedt	Karachi	5-5	G & Co
16	Idzumi Maru	3230	Yagi	Kobe	6-5	N Y Kaisha

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Jumna	2692	Clark	Amsterdam	14-5	Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Caledonia s.	Gordon	London, April 9
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi, April 30

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Queen Alexandra s	Harris	Baltimore
	Persia s	Wheler	London, &c
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Baron Fairlie s	Goudey	Trieste
3	Meissen s	Margarity	Hamburg
	Nawab s	Lennan	Calcutta, &c
	Labuan s	Gardner	Calcutta

The steamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf, began to load on Saturday :—

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left here yesterday afternoon.

PORTSAID, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Manora left here this evening.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—110 bales wool Morarjee Ruttonsey ; 90 bales wool Jadowjee Kara ; 365 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee ; 64 bales hide pieces A Peerbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—5 cwt ivory Fazul Mahomed.
Comeric s—4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros ; 25 boxes lemon grass oil Raghowjee Dossa and Co.
Salfordia s—1375 cwt cottonseed J A Begbie and Co ; 95 cwt olibanum A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Comeric s—9198 cwt teelseed, 10003 cwt jowari and 9039 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—1000 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co ; 5000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 306 cwt maize J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aphrodite s—10000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Skidby s—350 bales hemp P Bhimjee.
Elswick Hall s—3000 cwt poppyseed and 2000 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwarzenfels s—165 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co ; 969 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—150 bales hemp N Futehally and Co.
Meissen s—1268 cwt castorseed, 1000 cwt rapeseed, 1900 cwt poppyseed and 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers ; 1505 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.
Sealda s—1045 bales cotton and 7002 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co ; 325 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Koordistan s—2000 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co ; 500 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers ; 500 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Westonby s—360 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 2002 cwt linseed Owen and Okell ; 155 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lime Branch s—24 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR FIUME.

Zoroaster s—20000 cwt maize N Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Chusan s—190 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—300 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—250 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th May.

1, Extract from General Orders Military Department dated Simla the 17th April 1903 is published for information :—

No. 355.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Charles Condon Swetenham resigns his Commission.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,

You will require

WARM CLOTHING

and

A CLAN TARTAN TRAVELLING RUG

Send to the

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

And Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Limited,

CAWNPORE.

For particulars of their

RENOWNED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS.

Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known

"LALIMLI"

TRADE MARK

Is made to WEAR

And consists of nothing but

PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—

BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,

and in fact

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

OLD PALLONJI'S

ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,

LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.

Only two miles to Karli Caves. Loharzar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.

For further particulars apply to the

PROPRIETOR,

Conveyances always ready.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,

GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR

227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1903.

CAVALRY TACTICS OF TO-DAY.

DURING the lull which preceded the declaration of peace in South Africa, Brevet-Major A. W. Andrew of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent—then serving in Natal with the New Zealand Contingent—devoted his leisure to the compilation of a very sound book with the above title. In it Major Andrew ventilates his ideas as to the changes which magazine rifles and smokeless powder rendered necessary. Lieutenant-Colonel Swiney, D.S.O., the Major's C. O., stands god-father to the work, and declares that the valuable information it contains as to what is now required of cavalry in the present style of rifle fighting is founded on a long practical experience in the field, and should go far to convince the most conservative of cavalry officers that the rifle is now the supreme weapon. To be able to shoot, ride, scout well, and take care of his horse, these are the chief qualifications of the mounted soldier of the present. Colonel McSwiney says "of the future." But other changes will come with the future, and it is as unsafe to prophesy now as to what will be necessary hereafter as before the Boer war taught us changes were necessary then. The soldier must realize the great power of his rifle and feel that the sword and lance are now but auxiliary arms. Yes; but we are by no means convinced that it is safe to neglect them. Wiseacres at home abolished the Dum-Dum bullet, and to-day in North-East Africa it is being demonstrated that what was desirable against one enemy is useless against another. Troops are called upon to restore order in their own stations sometimes—in fact oftener than they are called upon to go to war. And the sword and the lance answer the purpose with little loss of life, whilst the rifle would mow down a thousand times more than were necessary to impress upon the people the necessity of respecting the law. But we are glad to see that neither Colonel McSwiney nor Major Andrew would do more than promote the rifle to first place among arms. We are glad to see that, as Indian Army officers, they are loyal to their cloth, and it is gratifying to find them of the firm conviction that the Indian cavalry with rifle and sword and adopting Cossack tactics would wend down the best Cavalry in Europe. Of their own branch of the service they have the highest opinion, and believe that ten thousand mounted riflemen are equal to fifty thousand infantry.

A combination of British Dragoons, Colonial Horse, and Indian Cavalry, armed with the best magazine rifle, writes the gallant Colonel, would be impossible to beat in any army in the world. But Somaliland may teach us fresh lessons. In fact we are not quite sure that many sound deductions may be had from the disaster of the 17th instant. But, by the way, Major Andrew points the practical result of another change the Boer War was deemed to have necessitated. Officers were told to lay aside their swords and take up the rifle. Major Andrew found it impracticable. He never carried one, and, says he: "I found that with mounted riflemen opposed only by mounted riflemen the rapid movements in the vicinity of the enemy, the hurried changes of position, and the great mobility of the enemy precluded any opportunities for officers to use fire-arms, even had they wished to do so. Their whole attention, as the so-called reformers at headquarters ought to have known, is required to watch the enemy in all directions, for it is only by doing this that they can hope to seize the opportunity for a favourable move, or prevent themselves being outflanked or cut off." It also seems to have been forgotten that Colonel Burnsby lost his life by using fire-arms. But of course it was never intended that an officer should do much with his rifle however expert a marksman he might be. He is only to have a handful of cartridges wherewith to protect his life in emergency or to pick off some especially obnoxious individual on the other side. The care of his horse and his rifle Major Andrew holds to be the soldier's first duty. In spite of all instruction and training the Boer farmers could teach our men how to take care of their rifles. Oil was scarce at times and had something to do with the condition of the weapons, but Major Andrew tells us that if inspections had not been held frequently one-half or three-fourths of the men would have allowed their rifles to rust inside and out. Thousands of rifles were ruined during the war through being fired through when filthy, and the lesson taught is that when regiments change stations or march to camps-of-exercise or during camps-of-exercise, during the mid-day halt or when horses are feeding or pots boiling, every man should spend a few minutes at his rifle. "Take care of your horses" and "Keep your rifles clean" should go hand in hand.

All the teachings of his service in South Africa Major Andrew gives to his readers, and in his closing chapter presents them with his conclusions in brief. He found that cavalry as such when opposed by modern rifles can make no headway on the flat, that in rugged, wooded, broken or hilly country they are helpless, that a force of cavalry or mounted rifles with a preponderance of the latter, and with a proper appreciation of how to fight together is the best combination for war. One regiment of cavalry to three of mounted rifles is ample. Another conclusion is that the lance should be discarded in three regiments out of four so as to convert lancers into mounted rifle regiments, but light, more mounted lancers in conjunction with mounted rifles will be able to do good work. Then he would have the fighting dress, especially the head-dress, the same for mounted troops as for infantry, to prevent the enemy determining whether the firing that stops them is from infantry or mounted troops. He would have a reserve of twenty horses per squadron that mounts may be drawn for them to replace horses fallen sick or injured. Mounted troops must be able to ride like cavalry and fight on foot; they must fight with the horse as well as the rifle, otherwise the great advantage that mobility confers will be lost. Another conclusion is that officers, non-commissioned officers, and troops to a man must be determinedly resolved that in the next war they will, at all costs, obtain that information about the enemy, for infantry, for artillery, and for commanders which is so essential for the success of our arms, scouts courageously entering the death-zones when necessary, and fighting with their rifles for that information. But the volume teems with sound teaching and suggestions which must demand attention of the authorities. It is not probable that Major Andrew will be called upon to give evidence before the War Commission, but its members would do well to make his volume an exhibit in the minutes or an appendix to the report.

ANOTHER CHINESE RISING?

THE Chinese newspapers are discussing the possibility of another rising against the foreigners at Peking. The fears which have arisen recently that there may be another renewal of trouble are based upon the prophecy of Dr. Coltman, an American medical missionary, who has had an extensive practice in Peking amongst the foreign residents and high Chinese officials. It is stated that at the time of the rising in 1900 Dr. Coltman gave due warning, but his predictions were ridiculed. This time he alleges that Yung Lu, the generalissimo of China's northern armies, proposes to drive all foreigners from China, and he anticipates that the trouble will be even more serious than on the last occasion, Peking, he says, is now virtually unprotected, and he greatly blames the powers, and especially the United States, for the policy they have pursued since the last up-rising. He is most surprised that the power should have allowed Yung Lu to escape punishment. Referring to the many reform edicts which have been issued by the Empress-Dowager he alleges that astute Chinese officials have acknowledged that they were only published in order to blind foreigners, and were never intended for "home consumption," and that they have never been effectively carried out simply because they have always been accompanied by secret instructions to the effect that they were not to be acted upon. This statement seems to be rather difficult to believe although one can credit almost anything of the Chinese. If, however, it be the fact there seems to be reason for the belief that they have never yet accepted their quietus, and that they are still spoiling for another outbreak. In commenting upon this rather alarming prediction the "North-China Herald" says that there have been numerous indications during the last few months that a new attack upon foreigners is being prepared, although less openly than in 1900. "Optimists and admirers of the Empress Dowager," says the journal, "heedless of the fact that her rule is rapidly leading the empire to destruction, are poohpoohing all these indications and repudiating Dr. Coltman, just as the people in Peking, with a few exceptions, did in 1900 up to a few days before the railway was destroyed. No one can say for certain that there is going to be another attack on foreigners and no one can say that it is not going to be made." There does seem to be some ground for fear; there are certainly indications if the journal's information is correct that matters are not all that they should be, but, at the same time, the time does not seem ripe just yet for another outbreak even with such a restless spirit at the head of affairs as Yung Lu. The punishment which the Chinese have received up to now has been light, much too light perhaps, but it should act as a sufficient deterent for a little longer at any rate.

VERNACULAR LANGUAGES AND THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

CAPTAIN H. H. NORMAN, of the Northamptonshire Regiment, has contributed to the journal of the United Service Institution a rather interesting article dealing principally with the Higher Proficiency Test in Urdu. He points out that the importance of this examination is paramount, as without passing it no officer of the British service is qualified on Staff employ in India, and he considers that there are several points in which the ordeal is still unsatisfactory even after the publication of the recent amended orders on the subject. He argues that amongst the officers of the Native Army what is wanted is not an academic knowledge of accidence and syntax such as might be expected from a Regius Professor, but a good practical grasp of the ordinary vernacular as will serve in the commonplace daily routine of regimental life. It is on this ground that his objections are based. He finds fault first of all with the "Bagh-o-Bahar," the text book now prescribed for the examination. He alleges that the book is archaic and obsolete in style, that the text of the narrative is crammed with an excessive number of Arabic and Persian words, and that the subject matter is both uninteresting and uninstructive. He suggests that for text-book purposes a book be compiled containing extracts from the best modern native writers and from newspapers, and chosen in view of the possibility that from reading them the candidate should learn to write decent Urdu prose. Then again he does not agree with the English into Urdu translation test now imposed, and he considers that the use of a dictionary should be allowed in this ordeal. On the face of it this is rather a startling suggestion, and were it carried into practice it would probably be the first time that a dictionary had been seen inside an examination room. But after all there is nothing unfair about it. It is to be presumed that the examined can obtain as good an idea as he desires of the vocabulary of the candidate from the viva voce examination, and it seems rather absurd, when one comes to think of it, that a candidate should be unable to display his proficiency in composition merely because he was unable to grapple with occasional difficulties of spelling or vocabulary. As a set-off against this concession he thinks a higher standard as regards idiom and style might not be unreasonable. Captain Norman suggests several other alterations which would undoubtedly make the examination of a more practical nature, and there is reason to believe that if his suggestions were adopted many officers in India, who find the present test so irksome, would owe him their thanks.

THE TRAINING OF OUR SEAMEN.

THE New Admiralty scheme for the future training of our seamen which comes into operation on the 1st October is one of the direct outcomes of the abolition of the masted training squadron. The training of our seamen must necessarily change with the times, and the daily increasing importance of gunnery and the use of machinery makes it a matter of great moment that the present system should undergo a radical change. After October 1st next every ordinary seaman before he can qualify for the rating of A. B. will have to pass an examination showing that he has a knowledge of the use of simple tools, of the working of water-tight doors, sluices, fire-mains, etc., and is generally proficient in the ordinary duties of the stoke-hold. By the old system of training he was made a sailor as well as a seaman, by the new system he will be made a seaman mechanic. Similarly in the boys' training ships a new curriculum has been prepared, by which physical and mechanical training will be substituted for mast and sail drill and such other drills as are not suited to the training of a seaman in a modern man-of-war. While there will doubtless be hundreds who will deplore these changes the sentimental reasons which would preserve to the navy such relics of the past as mast and sail drill and the retention of the masted training squadron can no longer find sympathy in face of the existing conditions and requirements. In another direction the loss of the masts and spurs for the purposes of physical training will be compensated for by a new system of gymnastic training for officers and men. Gymnasia are to be provided at each of the depots with a proper staff of instructors, and the system will be extended throughout the whole of the fleet. Already the officers have been appointed to the staff under a commander who is to be the Superintendent of Gymnasia, and two Lieutenants of Marines have been appointed to the flagships of the Mediterranean and Channel squadrons as inspectors. The new scheme which is being carried through with a thoroughness for which the Admiralty are to be congratulated is the beginning of a new era in the training of naval seamen.

THE P and O. S.N. Company's mail steamer Persia which sailed on Saturday for London and Marseilles carried a large number of passengers from Bombay. Among them were Sir George Arbuthnot, Captain the Hon. R Lygon, Sir C. Arnold White, Mr. K. W. Bonnerji, Mr. Mrs. and two Misses Crummy, General and Mrs. Fagan, General R. G. W. Hepburne, and Mrs. Hepburn, Brigadier General Moore-Molyneux, Dr. Sidney-Smith, Mr. G. A. Kittredge; Mr. Steinitz, Lady and Miss Temple, and Mr. and Mrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Mr. Kassum Mahomed Metha, Mr. A. M. Monteath, of B. I. S. N. Company; Rajah Saheb of Davghad Baria and Mr. Ranjitsinji, who were met on the Bunder by many friends, who garlanded them, and presented with bouquets.

THE health of the Bishop of Lahore necessitates his taking a month's leave. In order to secure a complete rest the Bishop will spend his leave in the Himalayas.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 11th April shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 196,830 maunds and Rs. 37,067 in the earnings.

THE weekly famine relief statistics show a further rise in the Central Provinces from 58,172 to 62,051. This upward movement is likely to continue until the arrival of the Monsoon; but it is not expected that the figures will assume very large dimensions.

THE total amount of rewards paid during the year 1902 by the District Magistrates, the Inspectors General of Police, and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, for information leading to the discovery of perpetration of crime and for similar services rendered in the aid of public justice and for saving life was Rs. 7,452-5-0. In 1900 and 1901, the amounts of such rewards were Rs. 5,117 and Rs. 5,912, respectively.

IT is pleasing to be able to report a decrease once again in the weekly plague mortality in India, from 32,159 to 28,146. All the worst-infected parts of the country share in this decrease, and the only places which report a rise in plague mortality are the mildly-infected Karachi, Hyderabad State, Central India, and Kashmir. The total in the United Provinces has fallen from 4,382 to 3,139, of which Allahabad City accounts for 222.

SO voluminous is the Irrigation Commission's Report, says the "Pioneer," that although already completed and signed in manuscript, it is not likely to be out of the printers' hands before the end of June. In mere bulk, indeed, it is estimated to fill about 500 printed pages, and as regards its contents it will furnish an exhaustive survey of irrigational potentialities in every part of India. The difficult task of the Public Works Department will be to frame a financially practicable programme of works upon the basis of the Commission's findings.

A SPECIAL Committee of engineering experts was lately appointed to inquire whether the stability of the main ridge of the Simla hill will be affected by extending the new Simla-Kalka Railway along its southern slope. According to the railway project passenger trains will not run into the centre of Simla, but will stop short at Dovedell, which is almost a mile from the bazar. As regards goods traffic, however, the idea is to run the trains right up to the present tonga office to save road freight. The question for consideration was whether the extension of the railway along the slope of the ridge, which is extremely steep, would be practicable and safe. The Committee has now completed its investigations, and its report, we understand, is in favour of the proposed extension. The work will certainly be expensive, but the advantage of placing the goods terminus at the very doors of the bazar is obvious.

THE revision of the Urdu examinations in Lower and Higher Standards will, according to present intentions, be sufficiently drastic. The correspondence columns of the public Press have long exhibited the general prevalence of the opinion that the examinations in their present form are absurd and obsolete. How, for example, it has often been asked, can a young candidate be reasonably expected to translate into good Urdu some such stuff as the following:—"The fountains spurted aloft their translucent waters, irradiated by the changeful glow of the cloud-swept empyrean?" And even were the candidate equal to the test where would be the practical utility of the accomplishment? What is essentially required of the British officer in contact with the every-day native is that he should speak and understand fluently the common vernacular of the market place. This obvious but tardily-recognised truism now happily forms the main basis of the sweeping changes which are to be introduced in the Urdu examinations, and the new scheme only awaits formal sanction.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Memsahebs are getting their drawing-rooms into order, and plans are beginning to be shaped for the season. The pilgrimage to write names at Viceregal Lodge has been to a large extent made; the subaltern on leave has begun to arrive, and such gaieties as Simla offers are being industriously arranged. The first gymkhana is next Saturday. The opening matinee of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club takes place on Friday. On 8th May is the annual auction sale of boxes at the theatre. The 19th and 20th May have been selected for Lady Franklin's Charity Bazar. The Volunteer sports are on 23rd and the races on 26th, 28th, and 30th. The polo week begins on 1st June. On 6th June is the Horse and Dog Show.

Up to the present the weather has been unusually cold. A number of dust storms have swept up from the Panjab plains, and the lowness of the thermometer is probably as much due to this cause as to the accumulation of snow in the inner ranges of the Himalayas. This accumulation of snow, it appears, is less considerable than has been supposed by the general public. There is also plenty of time in which it can melt before the monsoon will be due to arrive. The late snowfall and the consequent prolongation of the cold season in Upper India is only part of the general abnormality that prevails in the northern hemisphere. Reports have been coming in from Eastern Europe which show a state of things suggesting a shifting to the westward of the belt of high pressure and low temperature proper to central Asia at this season of the year. The weather cables, which will shortly begin to arrive from South Africa, Zanzibar, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, may possibly throw more light upon the situation.

Officers on leave at Simla have been waiting expectantly, during the past week, in hopes of service with Indian reinforcements for Somaliland. It now looks as if no such reinforcements were wanted. Had General Manning considered it desirable to obtain them it may be taken almost for granted that he would have requisitioned them ere this. Any possible requirements that he might have could be filled at very short notice from India. Troops are available even nearer at hand at Aden, for the change for the better, which has taken place in the attitude of the tribesmen to the north, renders any collision, in connection with the Boundary Commission, now altogether improbable. The additional men sent out to strengthen General Maitland's hands are, therefore, no longer required, and five hundred could be landed at Berbera in a few hours if wanted.

The rains are now due to commence in Somaliland. They will remove the difficulty in regard to the water supply, which has hitherto hampered General Manning's advance. This advantage is a doubtful one since it also makes it possible for the Mullah to extend his field of operations. It accounts for the suggestion, put forward from home, that further advance may be postponed until after the rains are over. General Manning, meanwhile, efficiently covers the area of British territory from incursion, as he holds the lines of wells along which the dervishes would have to advance.

The failure of the lead-pencil service bullet to stop the charge of the tribesmen upon Colonel Plunkett's Column only confirms the experience of the British troops under Sir Robert Low which shared in the storming of the Malakand Pass in 1895. The soft-nosed bullet, which proved its efficiency in the Tirah campaign, against fanatics, is now no longer manufactured in India. Orders were issued last year for the reserve remaining in stock to be utilised for target practice. But sufficient could probably be got together, without difficulty, to supply General Manning's needs until more could be manufactured.

The report of the Irrigation Commission is to reach the Government of India here next month. The deliberations of which it is the summary mark the commencement of a new chapter in the history of canal enterprise in this country. Engineers have hitherto been till that no scheme which will not pay four per cent. in water dues can be looked upon as a productive work. This overlooked the fact that water dues are a mere fraction of the return which an irrigation work makes. The prosperity of the cultivators, their enhanced consumption of dutiable articles, the increased land revenue irrigation may enable them to pay, are now to be taken into account. The result is to show that a vast number of schemes, hitherto postponed as unproductive, can be proceeded with in the confident certainty that profit, instead of loss, will accrue to the general taxpayer. The change is almost a revolution. The extent to which the Government of India will see their way to accept its consequences should become known during the next few months.

A number of changes have taken place in the personnel of the great Government departments here since last year. The principal is the replacement of Sir Power Palmer by Lord Kitchener. The latter's staff includes two members long known and popular here, in Colonel Birdwood who is now Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Marker who is A.-D.-C. The remaining members are more or less new to Simla. At Army Headquarters no less noticeable changes have taken place, the heads of the three great departments of the Quartermaster-General, the Adjutant-General, and of Intelligence having passed or being about to pass into new hands. General Duff, the new Adjutant-General, was Military Secretary to Sir George White, and accompanied the latter to South Africa. He has since held the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General at Indian Army Headquarters. General Wolfe Murray, our new Quartermaster-General, was head of the Intelligence Branch here before the war broke out in South Africa. He commanded General Buller's lines of communications in the Natal campaign. Colonel Nixon's successor in the Intelligence Department, which is now to be included with Mobilisation, has not yet been found. In the Public Works Department we have a new Secretary for Irrigation in Mr. Preston, who, however, has long been known to Simla as Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government. The change in the Foreign Secretaryship must also be included as Mr. Dane took over charge when last season was practically over.

The Gymkhana Club, which Simla owes to the enterprise of the present Military Secretary to the Viceroy, is becoming to Simla what the very successful Toilyganj Club has for some time past been to Calcutta. A need which every one on leave at Simla has hitherto felt has been for some central open-air meeting place. This the new arrangement supplies in the most charmingly beautiful surroundings and at a price which works out distinctly cheaper than the total bare subscriptions to the various races, gymkhanas, and sports which used to be held, each on its own account, and without the amenities now afforded by a comfortable Club House and grounds. The only wonder is how the management can give so much for the money, but they have believed in doing things well, and the boon they have conferred upon the station is such that they can count upon support even from those who are too busy to share in the amusements provided.

THE various committees for promoting the London social and residental club for soldiers, sailors and marines have now been constituted. That Lord Rowton and Lady Derby are acting on the finance committee is a guarantee, were any needed, that this important section of the work will be well and thoroughly done. The executive committee is of a highly presentative character; and on the general committee, the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for War and for Foreign Affairs, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Mayor, Prince Alexander of Teck, the Duke of the Norfolk, Devonshire, Marlborough, Bedford, Westminster, Argyll, and Buccleuch, Lords Wolseley, Strathcona and Lovat, with Sir Conan Doyle, Admiral Sir. E. Fremantle and Mr. Rider Haggard, may be cited as instances of the many distinguished men who are cordially aiding this club in the initial stages of the enterprise. Many ladies, well known for their interest in all beneficient work, are also on this committee, one of whom—the Countess Howe—has recently addressed a circular letter to all the Lords Lieutenant in Great Britain and Ireland, indicating the best methods in which they might assist the scheme; and there is reason to believe that active work in aid of the club will shortly commence in the counties. Lady Maud Warrender has undertaken the organisation of concerts in aid of the funds.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING IN PARIS.

GRATIFYING RECEPTION.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

CHAMPIONS OF PEACEFUL PROGRESS.

DIFFERENCES OF THE PAST HAPPILY REMOVED.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE KING.

LONDON, MAY 1.

King Edward arrived in Paris this afternoon in fine weather wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal with the Legion of Honour.

His Majesty was welcomed at the station by President Loubet, who was surrounded by a group of officers and officials.

On his Majesty alighting the troops presented arms and the bands played "God Save the King."

The King's reception in Paris has been highly gratifying.

His Majesty and President Loubet drove through the densely packed streets, in which were displayed a profusion of bunting and other decorations to the British Embassy.

His Majesty's reception throughout was most hearty and crowds afterwards gathered outside the Embassy enthusiastically shouting "Vive le Roi."

LONDON, MAY 2.

President Loubet received King Edward at the Elysee Palace last evening, and the interview lasted twenty minutes.

His Majesty then returned to the Embassy where he received an address from the British Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to the address he said he trusted the days of conflict between England and France were happily over. The two countries might be regarded as the champions of peaceful progress and civilization.

His Majesty last night drove with President Loubet to the Theatre Francais, where a State performance was given before a brilliant assemblage.

The King's reception everywhere in Paris has been remarkably enthusiastic, and his Majesty has expressed himself as being highly gratified with his reception not only by officials but by the general public.

His Majesty the King's reply to the address of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was unusually warm. His Majesty said "Providence had destined that France should be our near neighbour and, I hope, always our dear friend. All misunderstanding and differences of the past are happily removed and forgotten, and I trust the friendship and admiration we all feel for the French and their glorious traditions may develop into a sentiment of the warmest affection and attachment."

The King's reply to the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris is regarded as extremely important.

His Majesty to-day witnessed a grand review of troops, visited the Hotel de Ville and the races at Longchamps.

His reception wherever he went was of the most hearty nature.

LONDON, MAY 3.

All yesterday's festivities in Paris were attended with perfect success culminating in banquet at Elysie Palace and gala performance at opera.

President Loubet in toasting the King at the banquet referred to the desire of France for closer relations with Great Britain.

The King in responding expressed his desire for are approachement with France.

THE SALONIKA OUTRAGES.

ITALIAN SQUADRON FOR SALONICA.

ONE HUNDRED BULGARIANS KILLED.

GERMAN CONSUL INJURED.

FIFTY BOMBS THROWN.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The dynamiters at Salonika are undoubtedly members of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee and are known to have been possessed of dynamite, but the extreme hardihood of their outrages astounded the authorities.

Altogether fifty bombs were thrown in the streets of Salonika, but only slight damage was done.

The police fired, killing several of the perpetrators.

Wholesale arrests have been made.

An Italian Squadron has been ordered to Salonika.

LONDON, MAY 2.

An infernal machine factory has been found in a shoemaker's shop communicating by an underground passage with the Ottoman Bank at Salonika.

Probably one hundred Bulgarians were killed at Salonika during the recent outrages.

Three Austrian warships have arrived at Salonika, and it is expected their arrival will encourage the Bulgarians and irritate the Turks who have hitherto behaved well.

The Acting German Consul was slightly injured in the explosion at the Ottoman Bank on the 29th ultimo.

The German Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople has made representations to the Porte in reference thereto.

Seven Italians and Germans were wounded in the explosions.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, said that the Russian Ambassador had informed him that the discussions proceeding at Peking concern Manchuria alone, and relate to certain guarantees indispensable to securing Russian interests after the evacuation.

It is far from the intention of Russia to exclude foreign Consuls or to obstruct foreign trade, the development of foreign trade being one of the main objects of Russia.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Prince of Wales, in his speech at the Royal Academy banquet, referred to the magnificent Oriental display at Delhi, and said he hoped that those who were unable to witness the pageant would see something of its magnificence next year on the walls of the Academy.

Mr. Brodrick, in replying for the Army, said that no one regretted more than he did the circumstance which called Lord Kitchener from the sphere of the storm and stress of army matters to India. But he thought it was essential that a man with such a career before him should have experience of perhaps the most vulnerable and at all events the most onerous sphere of army activity in the future.

THE BALKANS QUESTION.

The Sultan has assured M. Zinovieff, the Rusian Ambassador, that active measures are being undertaken to repress the Albanians.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

LONDON, MAY 3.

A joint conference of Cotton manufacturers and the Parliamentary Association held at Manchester passed a resolution to ask Lord George Hamilton to receive a deputation urging the abolition of cotton import and countervailing duties in India.

THE PRETORIA RIOT.

The fifth man of the Leinsters who was sentenced to death for being concerned in the military riot on the 28th March has been reprieved.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Emperor William has arrived in Rome and met with a cordial reception.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The Indian railway earnings for the week ending 18th April, published to-day, are one lakh ahead of those of the corresponding period of last year.

NEW POLICE DISTRICTS.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The creation is gazetted of two new police districts (1) embracing the Southern Mahratta Railway and its branches, and (2) the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and its branches, including the Parsi Light Railway. A police force for each is to be enrolled under the Bombay Government.

A NEW SUN SPOT.

Extraordinary activity upon the face of the sun is not the least remarkable feature of the meteorology of the present abnormal season. Telegraphing to-day the Director of Kodaikana Observatory states that a new sun spot has just come into view.

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY MISSION.

LOOTED PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The whole of the property looted from the members of the Seistan Boundary Mission within Afghan territory has been recovered through the exertions of the Afghan Commissioner, and the Mission is now at work on the Persian border where everything continues quiet.

STATE FUNCTIONS AT SIMLA.

It is now settled that the Viceroy's Levee and State dinner will take place here on the 13th instant, and the Viceregal garden party on the 21st instant, while the Eton Dinner will be given by the Viceroy on the 4th June and the State Ball on the 29th June.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

The "Englishman's" London Correspondent, wiring on May 1st, states that Cardinal Vaughan is seriously ill.

THE STOCK BROKERS' WALK TO BRIGHTON.

The Stock Brokers' walk to Brighton was won by Broad in nine hours thirty minutes. Immense interest was aroused in the event.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The special committee of the Calcutta Municipality appointed to report on the improvement scheme resolved unanimously that the main thoroughfares not less than 60 feet wide should be carried throughout the city and that the operations should extend over 15 1-2 miles.

THE WEATHER AT MAHABLESHWAR.

VISITORS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

POONA, MAY 3.

A smart shower of rain fell with thunder and lightning at Mahableshwar yesterday morning. The hill is now filled up with visitors. There are several ladies and gentlemen at present staying in Government House as guests of their Excellencies. Amongst the company are Major-General Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband, Colonel Eccles, Major Edwards, Lieutenants Sir J. Millbanks, and Captains Weatherby, Ponsonby, Hood, Lucas, and Yorke-Smith. So far the coming week has been arranged as follows. On the 4th there will be a garden party at Government House, on the 5th the Races, on the 6th a dance at Government House, on the 7th Sir Robert Low's "At Home" will be held, on the 8th the Races, and on the 11th Sir Robert Low will give another "At Home." [illegible] will be held at Frere Hall on the 14th at [illegible]khans.

During the last few days the weather in Poona has been very warm. Early this morning a few drops of rain fell.

THE MADRAS GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 2.

Mr. A. Scholl has been recognised as the Acting German Consul at Madras during the absence of Mr. A. Gerdes.

Lieutenant A. F. Thomson, 55th Battery, R. F. A, has been appointed extra A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor, vice the Hon. R. Lygon on leave.

In connection of the King's visit to Paris the Pondicherry Governor and Secretair-General paid a State visit to the British Consul in grand apparat to congratulate him officially on the happy event on Friday morning last.

THE MYSORE RACES.

A SATISFACTORY LIST OF ENTRIES.

BANGALORE, MAY 2.

The first entrances for the Mysore Races on June 16th, 18th, and 20th promise remarkably well, the Palace Cup, Stable Cup, and Birthday Cup attracting 19, 16, and 12 entries, respectively. The local and neighbouring stables are but poorly represented, while some of the leading up-country owners have entered largely, including H. H. the Aga Khan, Dr. Spooner Hart, Messrs. Wahed Chowdbury, Apcar, Lubinrood, Biswas, Agashah and the Rajahs of Pittapore and Venugopal. Extensive arrangements are being made on the Mysore race course to stable the various big strings from up-country and for suitable accommodation of the owners. All the fifteen races for the three days have filled well.

PLAGUE IN MYSORE.

During the week ending April 24th there were only 67 attacks and 52 deaths from plague in the whole of Mysore province, five districts being uninfected while in the whole of the State only 54 villages reported cases.

THE BANGALORE COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 1.

Colonel Nixon arrived here this morning from Simla to take over the command of the Bangalore District from Sir James Wolfe-Murray, who with Lady Wolfe-Murray leaves for Simla to-morrow.

THE ARSIKERE-MANGALORE RAILWAY.

The Mysore Government have intimated to the Government of India that they are of opinion that the proposed Arsikere-Mangalore Railway is a costly line, so that the offer of a guarantee of interest on the capital cost of the section of the line lying without the Mysore territory does not commend itself to them.

COFFEE ESTATES IN MYSORE.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTOR.

The sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to the appointment by the Mysore Durbar of Mr. H. Pilkington, the well-known planter, who entered on his duties some time ago as Inspector of the coffee estates in Mysore for two years. This expense is to be borne by Agricultural Banks at Saklaspur and Chikmughlur, and he is to give expert advice to the planters and assist the Deputy Commissioners of the Coffee Districts in respect of the estates on the security of which large loans have been advanced from State Agricultural Banks.

The Mysore Government have instructed their London bankers, Coutts and Company, to sell the 88,000 shares held by the State in the Kadur-Mysore Mines, Limited, as soon and as advantageously as possible.

THE RANISAHEB OF AKALKOTE.

HER ARRIVAL AT SAWANTVADI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

SAWANTVADI, MAY 3.

Luxmi Baisaheb, the Rani of Akalkote, who is on a visit to her son-in-law, the Chief of Sawantvadi, entered this town on Friday night. Her Highness was given a splendid reception by the public. The procession which moved to the palace consisted of about ten thousand people. The local municipality presented her Highness to-day with an address which was read by Khan Bahadur Esoobeen, the Chief Judge and Acting Municipal President, and handed over to her in a beautiful casket. Rao Bahadur Vithal Tikaji, the Administrator of Akalcote, replied on behalf of the Ranisaheb. The Ranisaheb gave clothes to the poor in the town this morning and a handsome donation to encourage female education. She leaves Sawantvadi to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Kitchener is about to make a shikar trip to Nepal.

The report of the committee on the Field Service system of despatching, receiving, and accounting for stores has been presented.

The survey party employed on the Berbera-Harrar Railway Survey will be considered as on Field Service with the Somaliland Field Force.

The question of the seconding and replacement in their regiments of all officers extra-regimentally employed for more than six months is still under consideration.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the re-organisation of the Bhopal battalion. The change in the class constitution of the regiment is to be carried out gradually. Seven British officers will be added to the present establishment of five.

The Aden Boundary Commission is expected to cost 4 lakhs of rupees; the Seistan Arbitration Commission, 3 lakhs; and the Upper Kurram Delimitation Commission about 1 lakh; total eight lakhs.

The Government have asked for the early return to India of officers and subordinates of the Military Works Services retained in China. It is understood that the General and Railway Staffs will also return to India, and that the Indian Medical Staff will be limited to one Native Field Hospital and regimental "personnel."

Brigadier-General Sir A. J. F. Reid, who has been officiating in command of Oudh District, during the absence of Major-General Wodehouse, is now transferred to the temporary Command of the Mhow District. He will be relieved at Lucknow, as already announced, by Major-General Hill.

Colonel J. E. Nixon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, is appointed to officiate in Command of the Banglore District, vice Brigadier-General Wolfe-Murray. His successor at Army Head-quarters will be specially chosen in connection with the new scheme of amalgamating the Intelligence and Mobilisation branches.

The promotion of Major the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, appears in the recent "London Gazette," and we are informed that this is in special recognition of the services rendered by Colonel Barring in connection with the Delhi Durbar. Few people have any idea of the unseen but all-pervading influence of Colonel Barring's supervision over the Viceregal arrangements at Delhi, but those behind the scenes know how thoroughly the reward has been earned.

THE DARWESH KHEL WAZIRI OPERATIONS.

GENERAL EGERTON'S REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 2.

GENERAL EGERTON'S report on the recent operations against certain sections of the Darwesh Khel Waziris is published as a despatch in "The Gazette of India." He says:—

The troops placed at my disposal were organised in four small forces, known respectively as the Idak, Gumatti, Barganattu, and Thal Columns. Their general objective was Spinwam. I personally accompanied the Thal Column. The Idak Column started on the 17th November, and the Thal Column on the 18th November, on the evening of which day communication between the Columns was established, the former being at Spinwam and the latter bivouacking on the Drozandi plain. The Gumatti and Barganattu Columns also started on the 18th November. On arrival at Gumatti the former of these found itself confronted by a strong fortified enclosure thickly surrouded by trees and held by a party of six outlaws which it was necessary to capture. Guns having little effect owing to the nature of the position although eventually pushed into a range of but 120 yards, Major Beresford, 3rd Sikhs, who had succeeded to the command of the Column on Colonel Tonnochy's being mortally wounded, ordered the walls to be breached with gun cotton, Lieutenant C. M. Browne, R. E., with four men of No. 3 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, gallantly endeavoured to carry out this order, but the resulting explosion failed to make a breach. The same party again advanced and laid another charge which proved equally ineffective. It was then decided to carry the place by escalade, and a storming party led by Captain G. E. White, Captain C. H. Davies, and Lieutenant Airy, all of the 3rd Sikhs, succeeded in this attempt, in which Captain White was killed and the other two officers wounded. The whole of the outlaws were killed, and the enclosure was occupied. The Column remained at Gumatti for the night.

On the 19th November the Thal and Idak Columns sent out detachments in various directions to harass the enemy and destroy his towers, and also sent a small force towards Gumatti, which joined the Gumatti Column at Zerwam. On the 20th November the Barganattu Column joined the Gumatti Column at Maddi Khel, where they were met by a part of the Thal Column, which, however, rejoined me in the afternoon in Spinwam. On the 21st November the whole force halted in these positions, reconnoitring the surrounding country and blowing up towers and destroying grain and fodder. On the 22nd November the combined Barganattu and Gumatti Columns moved up to Sangaro nullah to destroy the Gani Khel settlements, and also Sappari and Shakar. These Columns returned to Bannu on the 25th November having carried out the above orders, and having completely levelled the whole of Gumatti. On this day also the Idak Column moved into the Hassan Khel country, where they inflicted great damage on the enemy. On the 28rd November the Idak Column returned to Idak and the Thal Column reached Kurram Garhi, arriving at Bannu next morning.

I desire to bring to his Excellency's notice the skilful manner in which the Column Commanders carried out the work alloted to them, and the endurance and marching power displayed by the troops in a most difficult country. The details of the lossesin flicted on the enemy show show thoroughly the work was done. I would also record my appreciation of the keenness and dash displayed by the Northern Waziristan Militia, the Kurram Militia, and the Samana Rifles. In conclusion I desire to bring to the favourable notice of the Comander-in-Chief the services of the following officers: Captain C. O. Swanston, D. S. O., 18th Bengal Lancers, who had been my confidential Staff Officer since the expedition, was first mooted, and to whose zeal, energy, and intelligence I am much indebted; Colonel J. T. B. Bookey, C. B., I.M.S., to whose power of organisation is due the success of the medical arrangements for the force; and also the following officers, whose names have been brought to my notice among others for special gallantry displayed at Gumatti; Captain C. S. Davies, 3rd Sikhs, who led the storming party which eventually captured the fort; Lieutenant C. M. Browne, R. E., No. 3 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, who with a party of his men placed the charges to enlarge the breach, crossing three times the ground between the tower and the troops at imminent risk of his life. I am also greatly indebted to Mr. J. S. Donald, C.I.E., and to the Political Staff under him for their ready co-operation and advice, and I trust that their services may be brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

The casualty list appended shows five killed including two British officers, and 15 wounded, including three British officers. The list of the enemy's casualties shows 20 killed, three wounded, and 303s made prisoners; 66 towers destroyed, 5,283 cattle taken, and 24 rifles, 16 muzzle-loaders, 13 pistols, and 82 other weapons seized.

The Commandar-in-Chief in forwarding the despatch to the Government of India records his appreciation of the good work done by General Egerton and the men comprising the various Columns of the punitive force. The Government of India directs the publication of the despatch without remark.

DEATH OF MR. C. W. L. JACKSON.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, B.A., Cantab, barrister-at-law, Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in Bombay, which occurred on Saturday afternoon on the mail steamer Persia. The deceased gentleman was a son of the Hon. Sir Charles Jackson, late Paisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay, from 1852-57. Mr. Jackson arrived in Bombay about the year 1872, and for some time practised at the Bombay Bar. He afterwards officiated for a while as High Court Reporter. In December, 1874, Sir Michael Westropp, then Chief Justice of the High Court, appointed Mr. Jackson Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in succession to the late Mr. T. B. Ferguson. Mr. Jackson acted for a short time as Official Assignee during the absence of Mr. Hill, in addition to his own duties as clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. During the long period of twenty-eight years' service Mr. Jackson went on leave to Europe only on three occasions, having worked incessantly at his post during the rest of the time. He last went on nine months' leave to Europe in 1893, and, while on leave, married. Mrs. Jackson went home on the 18th March last with her son, and her husband fell ill almost immediately afterwards. Symptoms of Bright's disease manifested themselves and complications followed. He was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Street and Major Childe, I.M.S., at the Yacht Club Chambers where he lay ill for a month. Immediately on her arrival in Europe, Mrs. Jackson received a telegram informing her of her husband's serious condition, and she returned by the next mail. It was her hope that if she could get her husband to Europe he would recover, and with that end in mind he was carried to the mail steamer on Saturday morning. But unfortunately he expired before the Persia steamed out. His body was brought ashore and lodged in the mortuary at St. George's hospital whence the cortege left at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Sewree cemetery. The deceased gentleman was a genial, kindly soul, and his death is much regretted. The interment was numerously attended, among those present in addition to the widow, being Mrs. R. Branson, the untiring sister who had attended him, Mr. Justice Starling, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. Rebsch, Lieut.-Colonel Street, D. Deane, Mr. McLeod, Mr. R. Branson, Mr. H. W. Williams, Mr. C. P. R. Young, Mr. G. C. Plimpton, Mr. Chrystal, Mr. Scowell, Mr. Crofts, Captain Andrews, Mr. Sanders Slater, Mr. Reddie, Mr. W. Bell, Mr. C. Stevens, Mr. P. Byrne, Mr. Noble, Mr. Craigie, Dr. Costello, Mr. Baumbach, Mr. Stanber, Mr. Willis, H. Gill, Mr. De Soane, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Mr. Rust, Mr. Boileau, Mr. Brown, and many others.

To meet the apparent shortage of rupees in the currency which manifested itself lately, coinage operations are about to be started again on a limited scale, and it is expected that the mints will turn out about 70 lakhs of new rupees. Apart from this operation more than a crore of "1840" rupees withdrawn from circulation now lie in the mints awaiting recoinage.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 17TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 17th April. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Smyth Mrs, child and 2 infts
Kinealy Miss
Stuart Capt and Mrs and 2 children
Bose Dr
Fairweather Mr
Hall Mr
Carroll Mr
Hooper Miss
Barlow Mr A
Kappey Capt
Tilley Mrs
Hemsley Mr
Cundy Mr and Mrs
Duffus Mrs
Hide Mr A
Dillon 2nd-Lieut
Bamper Miss
Cotton Mr C
Butler Lieut B
Dastin Mr R
O'Connor Mr
Baker Miss
Stoddart 2nd-Lieut
Stoddart Col and Miss
Franklin Mr and Mrs S
Brixey Mr C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cowie Mr D
Cornwall Mrs
Owen Mr F
LeMesurier Mr F
Temple Lieut-Col
Giles Mr and Mrs
Molesworth Mr and Mrs
Hindmarsh Mr H
Elwin Rev
Waller C.I
Ling Miss C
London Mr and Mrs
Pochaji Mr P
Tarachand Mr
Hansen Mrs
Daver Mr
Jonides Capt
Kirkpatrick Lieut-Col
Webb Mr A
Ross Mr C
Oliver Mrs
Laing Mr J
Tighe Capt
Messenger Lieut
Fraser Mr G
Paterson Mrs and infant
Creagh Mr J
Wooldrige Capt
New Mr R

FROM BRINDISI.

Leslie Mr A
Arbuthnot Mrs
Carp Mr E

FROM PORT SAID—Bowen Mr P

FROM ADEN.

Chawner Mr
Bhicajee Mr A
Nach Capt

A POLICE HAVALDAR IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

AT the Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Nolan, Superintendent of Police, E. Division, charged Kassumkhan Abdulakhan, police havaldar, E. Division, with causing grievous hurt to one Raghubir Narayen. Mr. Vellinker, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant said that on the 22nd April he was sent for by Superintendent Nolan. The accused took him to the police chowky at Jacob's Circle. At the chowky he asked the accused to get him a drink of water, upon which he took him to an Irani's shop and gave him a tumbler of soda water. Being a Brahmin he refused the drink lest he should lose his caste. The accused said, "Why don't you drink it? Are you a Nawab's son?" Upon this he abused the accused, who in his turn pushed him. He fell down and his ribs were fractured by the fall. He was not kicked. He had made no statement to Inspector Hassan before being taken to the hospital. He did not want the case to proceed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vellinker, the witness said that nothing took place in the Irani's shop in connection with the investigation of the theft committed in the Hon. Mr. Khare's tent. The push was not given to extort a confession from him.

Ali Aga Rajoo Aga, police jamadar, Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Nolan, said, in consequence of orders received he proceeded to the police chowky at Jacob's Circle to make inquiries as to the theft committed in the Hon. Mr. Khare's tent. He followed the accused and the complainant to an Irani's shop and saw the accused tell something to the complainant. The accused then gave two slaps to the complainant, who was afterwards taken back to the chowky. At the chowky the accused asked some questions of the complainant and again gave him a slap and a kick on his left side. The complainant cried out with pain. Inspector Hassan came up shortly after, and the complainant told him that the accused had struck him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vellinker, the witness said he stood at a distance in front of the Irani's shop. He did not see a tumbler offered to the complainant nor did the complainant fall down at the Irani's shop. The accused and the complainant might have altercated at the shop. He swore he saw the accused kick the complainant. He did not know what had transpired between them before the kick was given. The complainant fell down after he got the kick. There was no ill-feeling between the men of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Divisional Police.

Rashidkhan Amirkhan, p. c. 1395 E, said about 5 p. m., on the 22nd ultimo he ordered the complainant to sit on a stool outside the Jacob's Circle chowky. In consequence of certain information received, he took the complainant to an Irani's shop. The accused was there, and began questioning the complainant in connection with the theft at Mr. Khare's tent. The complainant replied he never went to Madanpura, upon which the accused gave him two slaps on his head. The last witness told the accused not to strike him, but to take him to the chowky. The complainant was accordingly taken to the chowky. The accused then asked the complainant why he denied having gone to Madanpura. Again the complainant denied having gone to Madanpura, and the accused slapped him and kicked him on his left side. The complainant rolled on the ground crying. The accused had given the kick with his shoes on. The witness was asked by Gansham Jamadar to take the complainant inside the chowky. Some time after that Mr. Hassan came up and questioned the complainant, who replied he had been kicked by the accused.

Cross-examined the witness said the accused did refuse to have a tumbler of soda-water at the Irani's shop. Some abusive language passed between them, but the complainant did not fall down at all. The accused kicked but once, and he (witness) remonstrated with him for striking the complainant.

Mr. John Hassan, Inspector of Police, E. Division, said a theft was reported to him on the morning of the 22nd April. The complainant was known to the police and was sent for. At 5-15 p. m. the same day he saw the complainant at the chowky and questioned him. He ordered his subordinates to search for two men who were supposed to have been seen in company with the complainant at Madanpura, and to detain the complainant till they could be found out. He then left the chowky, and on his return at 8-20 p.m. he saw the complainant crying. He questioned him, but could get no intelligible answer from him beyond that he was dying. He was rolling on the ground. When he asked the complainant if he would go to a hospital he left the matter to the witness. He then sent the complainant to the J. J. Hospital and left to meet his Superintendent and Deputy Commissioner of Police to go to the tent of the Hon. Mr. Khare. The same night about 11-30 p. m. his havaldar reported to him that the complainant had got two of his ribs fractured. The witness reported it to Mr. Lambert and Mr. Nolan, and went with them to the chowky where Rashid and Ali Aga told them that they had seen the accused strike the complainant by slaps and by kicks. He then accompanied Mr. Lambert and Mr. Nolan to the hospital where a statement of the complainant was taken down as interpreted by Mr. Nolan. The complainant, however, declined to sign it.

Dr. W. B. George, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, said the complainant was suffering from simple fracture of the seventh and the eighth ribs. In his opinion that injury was possibly the result of a fall. It could not be that of a kick. If so, he should certainly have expected contusions at the seat of the blow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vellinker, the witness said the ribs were healthy, but were brittle as the complainant was an old man.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

MAY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragua and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.
Telegrams to Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable New York, Haiti and routes via Keywest and Bermudas to Haiti Republic of San Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela interrupted.
During interruption telegrams for Haiti San Domingo Curacao and Venezuia will be forwarded via Bermudas up to Turks island thence by boat daily to Haiti.
They can only be accepted at senders risk and are subject to delay.
Cable St. James Haiphong interrupted.
Telegrams forwarded by Land Line.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY SCHEME.

I HAVE heard it suggested that Mr. Gibson Bowle's question with reference to the proposed railway through Asia Minor and Mesopotamia to the Persian Gulf, and Mr. Balfour's exceptionally full though exceedingly vague statements in reply just before Parliament rose for the Easter recess, were in the nature of a put up job, the desire being to ascertain what the country really thinks about the whole subject before we are committed irrevocably to the German plan. Without, however, assuming that there was a little harmless collusion between Mr. Bowles and Mr. Balfour it is not unnatural to suppose that the Prime Minister would like to have the question threshed out, and it is being threashed out with great vigour. In fact as Lord Curzon would say reams of paper and gallons of ink have been expended by the London Press, and not only by the London Press but by the Press of all Europe, in discussing the pros and cons of the great project. The discussion has very largely turned upon the statement of Mr. Balfour that "the line will not be a German line." This announcement was received with some incredulity at the moment, and the sceptics have been more than ever confirmed by what has since transpired. Not that there is any very direct evidence of Mr. Balfour having of course unconsciously told a big thumping fib, and I am inclined to think that rather too much is being made of Mr. Vice Consul Waugh's dictum. For what does Mr. Waugh's testimony amount to? His report is, it is true, dated as recently as March 9th, but he does not profess to have any later information of the Convention than was contained in the resume which the "Daily Telegraph" published on February 17, and which I am afraid was generally overlooked at the time. Now the convention as epitomised in the columns of your London contemporary two months ago to-day had not then been actually "accepted," and as the Vice-Consul relies upon the document as printed in the "Telegraph" it is perhaps not uncharitable to Mr. Belfour to suppose that it may have in the meantime undergone some modification with regard to the all important matter of control. In effect Mr. Balfour told the House of Commons that the railway would be just as much under British as under German control. Mr. Vice-Consul Waugh, as if anticipating such a declaration, calls attention to article 23, and particularly to the concluding words of that article. They are as follows:—"In addition, the Anatolian Railway Company (Baghdad line), on its side, appropriates the line from Konia to the Persian Gulf, with its branches and rolling stock, as security to the holders of the above loans. It appropriates in like manner, and for the same object its portion of receipts from this line after the payment of working expenses, but the holders of the loans shall have no right to any voice in the management of the company."

Mr. Waugh proceeds to say by way of comment:—"The entire management of the line is thus secured in German hands, and is independent of nationality of the capital which may be raised to build the line." The "Westminster Gazette" which otherwise has written very intelligently about the line speaks of the new convention as having been "concluded last month"; but apparently it was "concluded" not last month but at least three months ago. However, the point that is of most interest is not when the new convention was signed, sealed, and delivered, but what it contains regarding the vital question of management. When Parliament meets this and some other doubtful points will perhaps be cleared up; at any rate if no further light is permitted to be poured upon the matter it will not be from want of trying. We may trust to Mr. Gibson Bowles for that; and he will be less disinclined than ever to embarrass his Majesty's Government if he shares the opinion of some friends of his that he and not the rather milk-and-water Mr. Arthur Elliot ought to have been selected to succeed the unfortunate Mr. Hayes Fisher as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR GERMAN GOODS.

If for nothing else than the point raised by Vice-Consul Waugh with reference to the Haidar Pasha Quay the British Government ought to be in no hurry to urge our capitalists to invest their money in the Kaiser's pet project. "I hear," says Mr. Waugh, "that although an agreement was made that no differential rates should be charged the company proposes to exempt from quay dues at its newly constructed quay at Haidar Pasha goods which do not break bulk. The effect of this would be to place at a disadvantage British goods arriving by sea at Constantinople and forwarded by rail from Haidar Pasha into the interior as compared with goods conveyed from the Continent by rail and transferred from the Oriental system across the Bosphorus to the Anatolian Railway at through rates." Sooner or later the Oriental Railway's terminus at Stambul will be connected with the Anatolian Railway at Haidar Pasha by a bridge across the Bosphorus or by a steam ferry to carry the trains. Mr. Waugh fears that the tariff of quay charges which the Germans with the consent of their good friends of the Porte will impose may be made a powerful lever to help the German import trade into Asia Minor. All goods sent into the interior by this line will have to pass over the Haidar Pasha Quay, and, as he shows, a tariff of through rates from inland towns in Germany to inland towns in Asia Minor, to include quay dues, might easily be framed in such a manner as heavily to handicap British goods.

GENERAL ATTITUDE OF BRITISH OPINION.

There may be papers which approve of our helping the Germans to make the railway right down to the Persian Gulf, but if so I do not know them, and I have so far failed to meet with any person acquainted with the questions who does not regard the whole transaction as foreshadowed by the Premier with the utmost distrust. Some approval has been expressed of the idea put forward a good many years ago by the late Mr. Grattan Geary after deliberate study on the spot and discussed at length in his well known work "Through Asiatic Turkey." "It seems to me," wrote Mr. Geary in 1878, "that when the railway has reached Baghdad, whence there is steam communication with the Gulf and all the East, enough will have been done to satisfy the requirements of one generation." Certainly Mr. Geary's suggestion is entitled to consideration, and appears to offer a way of escape so far as Koweit is concerned. For reasons other than those which are people's minds at present Mr. Geary was opposed to Koweit as a possible terminus for an overland railway towards India. He predicted that if the line were made to Baghdad our successors would, when they made an advance decide to carry the next section not to Bassorah and Koweit but to Mohamerah and Bushire. As he cogently urged at Koweit the line could have no further extension, the desert would effectually prevent its being carried on to Muscat or beyond. But from Bushire it might one day be carried forward to Bunder Abbas and thence along the Mekran Coast between the mountains of Baluchistan and the sea and join the Indian railway system at Kurrachee. When we know more about the German scheme than we do at present the British public may be disposed to take a more favourable view of the position, but at present opinion here is averse even to facilitating the line being made as far as Baghdad. Mr. Balfour's confident assertion that the railway will be made, "whatever course English financiers may take, and whatever course the English Government may pursue," is shared by very few people, particularly as the proposed increase of the Turkish Customs in order to furnish the necessary kilometric guarantee cannot be carried out with the assent of our Government. Mr. T. H. Cooke, Secretary of the Ottoman Railway Company, has been expressing his opinion about the scheme with considerable frankness. He doubts if the line would pay in a hundred years. Indeed he says the new company would not get enough out of it to pay for the carriage grease

they would use. I have not heard that the P. and O. Company have countermanded their orders for new ships or that their shares have undergone any considerable reduction within the past few days. Sir Thomas Sutherland is reported to have said yesterday that the Baghdad Railway was viewed by his company without the slightest apprehension and as unimportant to their interests. Ten years hence, he sarcastically added, he could possibly better state his views on the whole subject!

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. Wyndham's great measure of appeasement can hardly be said to be quite out of the wood, but after yesterday's great demonstration in Dublin its chances of going through are greatly improved. Mr. Redmond presided over a conference of 2,500 delegates and described the occasion as the most momentous and solemn which had occurred in the present generation of Irishmen, with the exception of the introduction of the Home Rule Bill of 1886. The decision which they were called on to make that day was one which must entail consequences of the gravest character, not only upon the fate of a great Government measure, not only on the existence even of an English Ministry, but on what was far more important to them—the future of their country. Mr. William O'Brien moved the following resolution:—"That we congratulate the Irish race on the introduction by a British Ministry of a measure which, for the first time in the history of land legislation in the Imperial Parliament, with the common assent of all parties in Ireland, accepts the principle that dual ownership in Ireland must end, and that after centuries of struggle the land of Ireland should be restored to the people of Ireland; that the acceptance of this principle promises the removal of the uncertainty, termoil, and antagonism which have so long rendered peace or contentment impossible in Ireland; that we feel it our duty at the same time to declare that the measure requires serious amendment in various points of vital importance, and in the earnest desire to make it acceptable to all classes in Ireland and to be put in a position to present it to our people as a final settlement of the land struggle, we request the United Irish party to press with all their power for the amendments which this convention may propose on these points; and that, in the confident expectation that the Bill will be largely and favourably amended in Committee, this convention entrust to the Irish Parliamentary party the power and responsibility of deciding the attitude to be adopted towards the measure in its subsequent stages." He admitted that the Bill was a disappointment to him in some respects, as it was to others; but they did not always get all they wanted in this world. The price might not be one regulated by abstract justice; but they were buying out not only the land of Ireland, but a feudal system of 200 year's standing—as deeply rooted almost as England's rule itself.

A hostile amendment was rejected almost with contumely, and after a "friendly amendment" by Mr. Michael Davitt had been withdrawn the convention adopted Mr. O'Brien's resolution, nem. dis.

The approaching visit of the King to Ireland continues to excite great interest throughout the sister isle, although Mr. Redmond has struck a discordant note by suggesting that municipalities and public bodies should refrain from "officially" welcoming his Majesty. The King's reception may not be official, but it will not be any the less cordial or genuine on that account. Indeed he is promised a welcome such as no English sovereign before him has ever had in Ireland.

INDIAN TRADE IN TURKEY.

Mr. Vice-Consul Waugh in the report above referred to mentions that several enquiries have been addressed to him from India with respect to the opening for competition in the trade. He quotes some notes supplied by Constantinople merchants in reply. The Bombay make of yarns is described as unsuitable for the Turkish market being too feeble and soft. "The Bombay spinners if they thought it worth while could make yarns to suit this market in the lower numbers, that is 8s to 12s. In the finer numbers 14 to 24 the Indian cotton is not long enough and Italian and Manchester yarns are preferred." It is stated that the only Bombay spinners that have as yet accommodated themselves to the wants of the market are Swadeshi Mills Co., Limited, and their yarns are now being sold in Turkey. It seems that the trade from Bombay and Calcutta suffers owing to the terms of payment comparing unfavourably with those of Italian traders. Indian spinners desiring to be placed in communication with reliable agents in Constantinople or wishing for further information may, it is pointed out, write to the British Consulate where every effort will be made to help them.

MR. JOHN S. HEYMAN.

I have to announce with unfeigned sorrow the death of my old friend, Mr. John Skardon Heyman, who for so many years occupied the post of Secretary to the London Committee of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association as it used to be called, and who did more to bring about the success of the movement than is generally realised in India. That his services were not more adequately recognised must be attributed partly to his extreme modesty and partly to the fact that work of a public character done behind the scenes is always apt to be imperfectly rewarded. Mr. Heyman was originally in the Indian Public Works Department and rose to the highest grade before his retirement. One of his contemporaries was Sir Alexander Binnie, and another of his colleagues in the old days was Mr. Horace Bell, who to the regret of a wide circle of friends passed away on Good Friday.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

SUNDAY.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Sind and the south-west Punjab, and has risen briskly to rapidly in the Brahmaputra valley and north Bengal. The area of lowest pressure has been transferred westwards along the east Himalayas, but is still lying close against the hills. There is, however, a slight tendency shown to-day to the establishment of the usual hot weather depression in Chota Nagpur, and the winds are more southerly this morning in the north-west angle of the bay. There is thus a very slight improvement in conditions in north-east India, but up to the present they are still unfavourable for rain in Bengal. A few light showers are reported from Kashmir. No rain is reported from Assam, and the whole of north-east India was rainless during the past 24 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased and is still in excess of normal everywhere.

Winds are north-westerly at most stations to the north of Latitude 20°. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature variations from normal are irregular. The maximum varied from 109° at Deesa to 83° at Veraval, and the minimum from 70° at Ahmednagar, Jubbulpore, Jamnagar, Veraval, Rajkot and Bangalore to 83° at Goa and Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Sholapur, Bijapur, Karwar, Bangalore and Bellary. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—Nearly 3-4 of an inch fell at Colombo and a few drops are reported from Ahmednagar.

Weather is generally fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·817
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of wind.*	W, NNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	143

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MR. CLIFFORD WALKER'S RECITAL.

MR. CLIFFORD WALKER's recital at the Town Hall on Saturday evening could hardly have been more successful. One hardly expects to see a large attendance no matter how attractive an entertainment may be promised at this time of the year in Bombay, and it is striking testimony of the reputation which Mr. Clifford Walker has established for himself in India that he was on his first acquaintance with this city, and under such circumstances, able to secure so excellent an audience. It is doubtful whether an entertainment exactly like that of Mr. Clifford Walker has been seen previously in Bombay. That he is an entertainer of the very first rank will be readily admitted by those who enjoyed his recital on Saturday evening. He is a drawing-room entertainer of the Mel. B. Spurr type, and yet with a style completely of his own. He has been likened to Mr. Corney Grain, and in many respects his performance was delightfully reminiscent of that artiste. He commenced with a humourous sketch "After Dinner," and the delightful manner in which he rendered this selection was fully sustained throughout a lengthy programme. "Pat-a-cake" was in some respects screamingly funny, and the humourous song "No" was also received with delighted applause. But the success of the evening was perhaps Kipling's "Gunga Din." This Mr. Walker recited with a sustained pathos that revealed very clearly his extreme dramatic ability. "Our Village Concert" was of a more broadly humourous type than what had gone before, and the musical monologue, "The Lesson of the Water Mill," a medium through which Mel.B. Spurr has often gained kudos at the Egyptian Hall, was also delivered with charming elocution. The recital closed with a selection from Jerome K. Jerome—"Babels." Mr. Walker will remain in Bombay for another week, and will give two more entertainments before leaving this city.

THE UNEMPLOYED CIVILIAN.

THE bitter wail of the unemployed Civilian comes from Madras, where one of them has been venting his woes in the local press. In other Provinces, we learn, the Civilian has no complaints and no grievances; in Madras he is full of both. Young men come out to India full of importance and in many cases married, and when they go to their districts they find the only work the Collector can give them is signing fair copies for Collector. Even if the energetic youth passes his examinations fairly early—and the complainant hints that it is not always the fault of the candidate if he doesn't—there are no prospects of employment commensurate with his energies for some years. The Government, according to this critic, have been burning the candle at both ends—recruiting too many men every year, and gradually abolishing appointments belonging of right to the service. In other Provinces the contemporaries of these junior Civilians are acting as Collectors and are drawing almost three times their salaries, while in Madras there is nothing for them to do but cultivate a discontented mind, which is neither profitable for the Government nor for the Civilian. From the facts of the case as set forth by the writer the junior Civilian in Madras undoubtedly appears to have legitimate cause for complaint. During the last ten years the gradation list of Civilians has been increased from 155 to 174, while 16 appointments, formerly held by Civilians, have been taken away from them during this period. The last man on the list, No. 174, must rise 116 places before he can hope to be confirmed as Judge or Collector, and at the average rate of vacancies during the last decade he must complete 25 1-2 years service before gaining either of those offices; in other words he is likely to have retire from the service as a Sub-Collector. Even this calculation is based on the supposition that the four appointments of Collectors and Judges reserved for the Provincial Service are not actually given to members of that service. Here is a condition of things that Lord George Hamilton might well be invited to explain. The supreme wisdom with which India is administered, over which his Lordship is always falling into ecstasies, has involved the country in the prospect of having to pay a nice sum, not only in Madras, in that most unsatisfactory of all shapes, compassionate allowances, grudgingly given and grudgingly received. And all through the inability of the India Office to see the wall against which it was obviously going to run.—"Pioneer."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

Yachts' Handicap (Class A) Race, sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Start at H M S	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Turquoise	Mr C A R Crommelin	2 55 24	4 17 40	1 32 40
Sapphire	Capt R. S. Muter, R E and Mr R H B Hopkins	2 55 24	4 17 59	1 32 59
Melody	Mr Bernard Triggs	2 49 ..	4 18 13	1 33 13
Nanta	Mr G T W Olver	2 45 ..	Did not start	

Time-limit 6·45 p.m.

Course No. 9 reversed=9·6 miles. Wind W-N-W. Strength fresh to moderate. 1st prize won by Turquoise.

Yachts' Handicap (Class B) Race, sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M S	Corrected time. H M S
Janetta	Scr	Officers, R E	4 23 50	1 23 50
Trixie	1 47	Mr Monteath	4 31 43	1 29 56
Sayonara	5 20	Mr C G Nomico	4 38 49	1 33 29
Mannikin	1 47	Officers, R A	4 40 35	1 38 48

Course No. 1=7·1 miles. 1st prize won by Janetta.

Tomtit Class Race—Started at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.		1st Round H M S	2nd Round H M S	Finish H M S	Corrected time H M S
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	3 37 48	4 0 40	4 23 44	1 8 44
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	3 38 32	4 1 48	4 25 16	1 10 16
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	3 40 25	4 4 5	4 28 45	1 13 45

Course No 13 Three times round = 5·7 miles. 1st prize won by Meg.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	8	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	17	13	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	15	3	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	36	29	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	9	16
G Mahim and Worli	18	14	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	110	85	167
Same date last year	58	6	149

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	13	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	26	20	41
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	11	10	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	39	32	50
F Parel Sewri and Sion	11	11	14
G Mahim and Worli	22	18	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	23
Total	121	116	209
Total plague deaths to date	259,613	119,138	
Same date last year	67	60	146

RECOGNITION OF VALUABLE SERVICES.

ON Saturday morning Mr. Wenden, C.I.E., the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, performed in the hall of the offices, Victoria Terminus, the interesting ceremony of presenting sanads to Rao Bahadur Narayen Keshav, stationmaster, Chalisgaon, and Khan Saheb Pestonjee Dorabjee Adranvalla, Engine Driver, now stationed at Lanowlee. Among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Rebsch, Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust; Messrs. E. W. Kelly, late Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway; W. Ogden, Government Examiner of Accounts; A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager; F. G. Clark, Acting Secretary to the Agent; A. G. Garrett, Assistant Secretary; A. C. Rumboll, Deputy Traffic Manager; W. Laidlaw, Deputy Traffic Manager; W. C. Anderson, Chief Auditor, G. I. P. Railway; J. G. H. Collister, Chief Engineer; G. D. Marston, District Engineer; C. Dewey, Traffic Superintendent; F. T. Rickards, Deputy Agent; J. S. McNeil, District Locomotive Superintendent; W. H. Nicholson, District Traffic Superintendent; S. J. Sarjant, Locomotive Superintendent; W. Jervis, District Traffic Superintendent; R.P.W. Strong, Acting General Storekeeper; J. P. Mackeson, Deputy Auditor; A. Mull, Assistant Auditor; O. Chalk, Assistant Auditor; W. George, H. R. Michael, J. Fido, C. P. Huard, W. P. Ryan, W. J. Anderson, and several other European and native stationmasters, drivers, and clerks.

Mr. Wenden, addressing those present, said that they had assembled to witness the presentation of sanads to two of the oldest and most highly respected members of the subordinate service. Under ordinary circumstances if the Governor were in Bombay he would have presented the sanads to Mr. Narayen Keshav and Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Adranvala. But, not being present and not wishing to cause any further delay, he had deputed Mr. E. Grey, Collector of Customs, to perform the pleasing ceremony. Mr. Grey, knowing how greatly he (the speaker) would appreciate the honour of conferring the sanads, was good enough to give way to him, and had promised to be present on this occasion, but pressure of official duties prevented his attendance. The Hon'ble Mr. Rebsch, however, had given them the honour of his presence, and he thought that Mr. Rebsch's presence among them might be taken as indicating the interest which was taken by Government officers in the various departments in the bestowal of these honours on railway subordinates. Continuing, the speaker said that he felt sure that those present could not fail to understand the gratification he felt in bestowing the sanads to these two faithful and loyal servants. The G.I. P. Railway was first opened on the 16th of April, 1853, celebrating its Jubilee a few days ago. It was the first railway opened in India, and it was fitting that it should be the first to have had the honour done to two of its subordinate staff in recognition of their services. Mr. Narayen Keshav had a splendid record. During his services as a stationmaster he received the thanks of the Board of Directors and Government for averting a collision in the year 1879, and was also thanked by the Collector of the district for his work in the transportation of animals from Khandesh to the frontier. He had always been highly respected and noted for his loyalty. Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Adranvala had 43 years of service to his credit, he having joined the railway a year before the illustrious Viceroy, who was now doing him honour, was born. He did excellent service in the famine of 1877, his skill in executing repairs to his engines being particularly valuable service at that time of pressure. In 1894 he was the means of greatly minimising what would have been a serious accident in connection with two trains, and was presented with a reward by the passengers of the train. During his services of 34 years as an engine driver he was highly respected. Having concluded his speech, Mr. Wenden conferred the sanads, signed by his Excellency the Viceroy, on Rao Bahadur Narayen Keshav and Khan Saheb Pestonjee Dorabjee Adranvala in recognition of their valuable services to the company, and shook hands with and congratulated the recipients.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rebsch then garlanded the Rao Bahadur and Khan Saheb, and congratulated them on the honour conferred upon them by the Viceroy, after which refreshments were served to those present. This brought the proceedings to a close.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

THE rising temperatures of April writes our correspondent, have at last affected the plague to a great extent. The number of cases is dwindled from 28 to 7 during this week, and we may reasonably hope that with the weather getting warmer the plague may disappear from the city. The sanitary committee, with the exception of one or two members, have up to now failed to rise to the occasion and it was therefore incumbent on our Civil Surgeon to take to task our Municipality. And it is hoped that in making appointments they will look more to the interest of the Municipality than the interest of an individual. The appointment of a medical man as chairman of the Sanitary Committee has not given any satisfaction to the public as these Assistant Surgeons, much time being devoted elsewhere they do not pay the attention as they should have done.

An interesting evening party was given by the Police staff last week in honour of Mr. Harry Ballentine on his transfer on promotion from here to Bombay. The party was attended by all classes of community. Mr. Dwarkaprasad in addressing the assembly said that Mr. Ballentine had shown an exemplary bravery in detecting thefts from the running trains. He was an exceptional capable police officer.

Mr. Ballentine, in reply, said that he had been deeply touched by the manner in which the members of the police force had displayed their feelings and gratitude towards him. Although perhaps he had been on several occasions severe and harsh with them in exacting duties that had to be performed it was with the deepest feelings of regret that he said good-bye to all in Ahmedabad and thanked them for their kindness. Before departure he was heavily garlanded by his friends and the staff, and cheers were given as the train steamed away. Mr. Pridaux has succeeded him.

Mr. J. E. Hotson, I.C.S., being relieved by Mr. F. W. Allison left this to-day (April 29) for Rajkote to join the Kathiawar Political Department. Mr. O. Mayne, Principal of the Rajkumar College, passed through here for Bombay.

Colonel J. W. T. Anderson, I.M.S., intends to go on leave shortly.

A Government resolution was received here to-day (April 29) by the Municipality to the effect that Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhoy, late Dewan of Cutch, has been appointed President of the Ahmedabad Municipality vice Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram resigned. Mr. Himatlal deserves a word of praise for the services he has rendered to the Government and the Municipality.

Mr. C. P. Cadell, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, has received an order for Sukkur, and he will leave here shortly. Mr. O. Rothfield, I. C. S., will succeed him.

Mr. Abdulamian Ushmanmian, M. A., the probationer Deputy Collector, having passed in the Higher Standard, is appointed District Deputy Collector at Broach, and he will leave here on the 4th proximo.

The weather has been abnormally hot, and on April 28 a few drops of rain fell. The temperature is 106 degrees at present.

YUNG-LU'S HUSBAND.

The death of Yung-lu removes the most influential personage in Chinese politics. Its consequences will certainly be far reaching; one will probably be that Chang Chihtung will be made Grand Secretary, an appointment (says the "Times" correspondent at Shanghai) eminently desirable in the interests of honest and patriotic administration. Reuter's correspondent sends the significant message that on receipt of the news of the death of Yung-lu the Dowager Empress telegraphed to Chang Chihtung to hasten his arrival at Peking.

The Empress Dowager has issued an edict, eulogising the late Yung lu, and conferring upon him posthumous honours similar to those granted to Li Hung Chang after his decease.

A Peking telegram to Reuter's Agency says: Prince Ching will probably succeed Yung-lu in the office of Grand Secretary, but the power of that office is merely nominal, and no one ventures to predict who will fill Yung-lu's real place of Prime Minister of the Empire. Prince Ching is ageing fast. He is feeble physically, and lacks both determination and initiative. One of the strongest men available is Yuan-shi-kai. His attempts to reform the administration of this province arrayed a powerful official clique against him, which the the Dowager Empress would hardly dare to defy, if she desires to do so, which is improbable. A more anti-foreign and pro Russian Premier could easily be found in any event. The apparent lack of a man to fill Yung-lu's place was one of the principal reasons why, the foreign Ministers omitted him from the list of officials black listed by the protocol after the Boxer rebellion. Li Hung Chang was extremely jealous of Yung-lu's power during the peace negotiations. He even approached certain foreign Ministers, and confidentially declared that Yung-lu was one of the prime instigators of the Boxer movements, and, recommended the Ministers to insist upon his execution. The transparency of Li Hung Chang's motives defeated his scheme.

THE snowfall report of the Deputy Commissioner of the Almora district states that during the month of March there were two periods of snowfall in Malla Johar, three in Malla Danpur, and four in Byans, Chandas, and Derma

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

HOME.

ALLIN IMMIGRANTS in March numbered 23,557 of whom 7,089 were not stated to be en route to places out of the United Kingdom.

Cricket.—The season opened on the 13th with a match between London County and Surrey at the Oval. Surrey won by eight wickets.

Education.—The National Union of Teachers opened their annual conference on the 13th at Buxton. On Tuesday Sir George Kekewich, late Secretary to the Board of Education, said that from the time of his retirement he has received no word of recognition or thanks. He wondered whether that was because he had always opposed reaction, fostered good will between teachers and inspectors, and encouraged the Cockerton school. A resolution strongly condemning the London Education Bill was carried.

Election.—In the Camborne Division of Cornwall Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L.) has been returned with 3,558 votes against 2,869 for Mr. Strauss (U.).

Ireland.—An important national conference was held on the 15th in Dublin, when it was resolved to establish an institute of commerce and industry, and to hold an international exhibition in Dublin.—There is a growing volume of adverse criticism of the Land Bill, but the moderate Nationalists continue in favour of its acceptance with amendments. The Ulster Farmers' and Labourers Union on the 15th adopted resolutions objecting to various feature in the Bill.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin denies that he will consult the Irish party and the corporation with a view to giving the King an official reception.—A mail train near Ballymoe was derailed on the 11th causing two deaths.—The annual report of the Church of Ireland shows assets of £8,348,060—an increase of £80,000 for the year.

Law.—At the Warwickshire Quarter Sessions the refusal of the Birmingham justices to renew certain licences has been reversed.—Severino Klosowski, alias Chapman, was hanged last week in Wandsworth Gaol.—A coachman, his wife, and their four children, in Berwickshire, were found dead on the 15th, their throats having been cut.

Naval and Military.—Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir G. White have been made Field Marshals.—The Duke of Norfolk is chairman of a Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers.—The report of the committee on Military Officers' Expenses has been issued.—Henceforth there is to be no separate list of candidates for cadetships in the Cavalry and Foot Guards.—Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, on the 15th, distributed prizes on board the Britannia.

Parliament.—In the House of Commons on the 7th, Mr. Hayes Fisher announced his resignation of the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Sir W. Anson introduced the Government Education Bill for London. On the 8th, Mr. Balfour made statements regarding the Balkan crisis, the Baghdad Railway, and the action of licensing magistrates. The House adjourned till April 21.

Political.—Mr. Balfour denies that the Irish Land Bill has ever been the subject of any kind of bargain with any one in or out of the House of Commons.—Replying to a deputation which urged the repeal of the corn and sugar duties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that those who paid indirect taxation were not contributing nearly so large a proportion towards the expenses of the country as in past years.—Mr. John Morley addressed his constituents at Montrose on the 13th and at Brechin on the 15th.—The Hon. A. R. D. Elliot, M.P., has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The Lord Mayor's daughter, Miss Samuel, was married to Mr. W. H. Levy in the Mansion-house last week.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—An unprecedented stream of immigrants is flowing into the Dominion.

Australia.—A conference of all the Australian Premeirs was begun on the 15th in Sydney.

Hong-kong.—The Government is being asked to construct the new Admiralty dock on a site which would not interfere with the expansion of the city.

Somaliland.—The Mullah has fled from Walwal towards Dik, north-west of that place. Dispositions are being made of the British and Abyssinian forces to drive the Mullah into North-Western Somaliland. A Galadi despatch reports two successes of the British forces. In one the enemy lost 30 killed, and after both large numbers of camels and sheep were captured.

South Africa.—An agreement between the Transvaal Government and the Chartered Company provides for the construction of railways in the Western Transvaal.—The Cape Parliament is to meet on June 5. Transit dues on goods for the Transvaal will be abolished from April 24, and Cape products, with a few exceptions, will be admitted free to the Transvaal from the same date. Mr. Blaine, Progressive, has been elected to the Cape Assembly, defeating an independent.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt is resting and hunting in the Yellowstone Park.

The Negro Question.—Ex-President Cleveland has declared against President Roosevelt's position on the negro question.

The Northern Securities Company.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has given judgment forbidding the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies. The decision will probably be confirmed by the Supreme Court.

FOREIGN.

Bulgaria.—The Ministers of Agriculture and War have resigned.

China.—Our Peking correspondent reports the appointment, as Viceroy of Fo-kien and Chekiang, of a Mongol who was deeply implicated in the murder of German missionaries in 1897.—A disturbance caused by the anti-taxation movement in Ho-nan has been suppressed.—The Imperial postal service under the Maritime Customs is attaining great proportions.—The Russian Ambassador in Washington is reported to have suggested the cooperation of the Powers to prevent the importation of arms into China.—The Japanese journals assert that the Russian evacuation of Manchuria is altogether mythical.—The naive Press at Shanghai regards the death of Yung-lu as a cause of national rejoicing.

Egypt and the Sudan.—Lord Cromer's reports on the finances and condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1902 have been published.

FRANCE.—President Loubet has arrived in Algeria. Four British battleships took part in his reception. King Edward will arrive in Paris on May, 1 and will leave on May 4. M. Loubet will return the Royal visit in London. M. Revoil, Governor-General of Algeria, has resigned. The Minister of War has promised an official inquiry into the alleged suppression by M. Cavaignac, when Minister of War, of a letter from General de Pellieux on the Dreyfus case. M. Jean de Bonnefon publishes an account of a secret circular issued by the Vatican to a number of French Bishops regarding the dissolved religious orders. The Socialist Congress has refused to expel M. Miller and from the one

Germany.—A German warship is reported to have arrested a number of native teachers and preachers connected with the American mission in the Caroline Islands.—Mr. Balfour's statements in the House of Commons on the Baghdad Railway have caused great satisfaction in Berlin.

GREECE.—Some Thessalian students on Saturday, the 25th anniversary of the murder by the Turks of Mr. Charles Ogle, Correspondent of "The Times" for having exposed Turkish cruelties during the Thessalian insurrection of 1878, deposited a wreath on his tomb, and speeches were delivered eulogizing his services.—The German Crown Prince and Prince Eitel Friedrich arrived in Athens on the 11th.

Holland.—The Anti-Strike Bills were passed on the 11th, and at once came into force.—The Workmen's Defence Committee has proclaimed a cessation of the strike.

Japan.—The naval manœuvres closed on the 10th with a review at which British and other foreign warships were present. The Emperor issued a message praising the obvious progress made by the navy.

Morocco.—The Sultan has at last decided to dismiss his European "entourage" except three Englishmen and three French officers.—The insurgents have captured the fortress Frajana, and the Pretender is master of the district. The Kasba of Kebdana, near Melila, has also been taken by the rebels.—Mr. Forde, son of the British Consul at El Arish, was shot and wounded on Monday by a town guard at Alcazar.

Servia.—King Alexander last week suspended the Constitution, annulled laws, placed Councillors of State on the retired list, and dissolved the Skupshtina. By a second proclamation he restored the constitution.

SPAIN.—Numerous Republican meetings were held on Saturday throughout Spain.

TURKEY.—The death of M. Stcherbina, the Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, is likely to complicate the situation in Macedonia. The violence of insurgent bands and Turkish troops continues to increase. Bulgarians have destroyed a small Mussalman village and massacred nearly all its 165 inhabitants. Our Sofia Correspondent, however, says that the insurgent leaders have abandoned the idea of a general rising this year, but will persevere in guerilla warfare.—Our Special Correspondent had interview on Sunday at Uskub with Hilmi Pasha, who said the Albanian question was settled.—The Imperial Ottoman Baghdad Rail way company has been formed with the nominal capital of 15,000,000f. No British director has yet been selected.

King Edward arrived at Gibraltar on the 8th and received a most cordial welcome. The King left on the 13th for Malta. The Royal yacht passed Algiers on the 14th and was saluted by the shore batteries and the various warships in the harbour.

Obituary.—Yung-lu, First Secretary to the Chinese Government; Prebendary Kitto; Sir C. E. Isham; the Hon. Mrs. Arther Brand; Maj.-Gen. H. Bond; Sir G, de Courcy-Perry; Sir Charles Grant; Col, T. Kettlewell; Maharaja Bahadur Sir N. Krishna; Gen. E. L. Rose; Maj.-Gen. H. S. Stewart; Mr. J. W. Whymper, R.I.

Yachting.—Shamrock III. has been sailling her trials with Shamrock I. off Weymouth with satisfactory results. On Saturday Shamrock I. came into collision with a steam yacht, and broke her spinnaker boom.—The Reliance, the Cup defender, was launched at Bristol, Rhode Island, on the 11th.—"Times."

BALKAN CRISIS.

MOSLEM VILLAGE "WIPED OUT" BY BULGARIANS.

RUSSIAN FLEET UNDER ORDERS.

A STATE of utter anarchy appears to prevail in Macedonia. The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says: Well authenticated reports state that murder acts of pillage, incendiarism, vengeance, and atrocities of every description are of daily occurrence, and are committed alike by soldiers, Albanians, Turks, and Bulgarians. The latest Bulgarian achievement was the total destruction of a small village with an exclusively Mussulman population of 105 persons—men, women, and children—all of whom, excepting a very few who saved themselves by fight, were massacred in cold blood. All the pregnant women were disembowelled, and their corpses, with those of the unborn children torn from them, were discovered scattered about among the ruins of the village. One woman was found impaled.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Berlin "Tageblatt" reports that the Russian Ambassador informed the Sultan that the Czar's patience was exhausted and that Russia was preparing a series of demands which Turkey must fulfil immediately or take the consequences. Other Berlin journals publish statements to the effect that in St. Petersburg there is a feeling against a warlike policy, but there is also general dissatisfaction with the attitude and policy of the Powers.

The "Neue Freie Presse" publishes a telegram from Salonika stating that troops are gathering in that district.

Last Saturday thirty revolutionaries arrived at Bredell, close by Salonika. They were pursued by a force under Major Muheddin, who succeeded in capturing at Plevna, near Dramami, nine of the band, including their chief Tchengeleff.

The prisoners had in their possession a quantity of dynamite with which it is suspected they intended to destroy the Angisth Bridge.—Central News.

ORDER TO RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that in consequence of the present situation in the Balkans the Russian Black Sea Volunteer Fleet has received orders to be ready to mobilise and to refuse cargoes for ports in the Far East.

THE KING OF SERVIA'S VIEWS.

A representative of the "Gaulois" has had an interview at Belgrade with King Alexander of Servia on the subject of Macedonia. His Majesty declared that Servia would create no fresh difficulties or obstacles to the pacification of the country, considering herself at one with the concert of the Powers. He did not believe that Macedonian autonomy was possible, and gave his opinion that the best course at present was to further in a pacific yet firm manner the realisation of the promised reforms.

RUSSIAN CONSUL'S MURDERER CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

The Albanian soldier, Ibrahim, who shot M. Stcherbina, the late Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, has been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

Salonika, Wednesday.—The coffin containing the remains of the Russian Consul, M. Stcherbina, arrived here during the night. It is now resting in the Russian chapel. It will be shipped on board the Russian gunboat Streletz, and taken to Mount Athos, were interment will take place at the convent.—Central News.

Tcharsikoff (South Russia), Wednesday.—Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the body of M. Stcherbina, the late Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, which will be interred there. Tcherdigoff is M. Stcherbina's birthplace.—Reuter.

The Belgrade correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse" telegraphs; It is reported that Russia demands as compensation for the family of M. Stcherbina the murdered Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, the payment of a sum of 100,000 francs (£4,800) the despatch of 20,000 Anatolian troops to Old Servia for the permanent repression of the Albanians, and the erection of a chapel on the scene of the murder as a mark of expiation. The Porte is said to have admitted the necessity of hanging the murderer.

AN ALBANIAN "MISSA."

Hilmi Pasha, who is the Sultan's representative at Uskub, has informed the special correspondent of the "Times" that the Albanian question had been settled and that the Turkish Government had no further anxiety in that quarter. The disturbance, he said, was caused by a small and ignorant faction, and the revolt was by no means general. The 20,000 troops now massed round Mitrovitza would in any case overawe the malcontents. He expected serious difficulties with the Bulgarian bands, whose activity was only being temporarily checked by the recent bad weather, but the Turks were quite ready to receive them. Local opinion in diplomatic and other circles does not bear out these statements, adds the "Times" correspondent. Hilmi Pasha is said to be capable and well meaning, but far too optimistic. The Albanians are said to have formed a "missa"—that is, a temporary abandonment of all vendettas and inter-tribal quarrels in the Sultan is a farce, and the only possible solution is the complete disarmament and military occupation of Albania.

PROPOSED SUPERVISION OF OTTOMAN TROOPS.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" publishes the following telegram from Constantinople:—"The suggestion that British officer should be appointed to watch the conduct of the Ottoman troops stationed in Macedonia, Old Servia, and Albania towards the inhabitants of those provinces meets with no approval here. On the other hand a movement is on foot to send the military attaches at Constantinople to the European provinces, but with what precise object is still unclear. The proposal has not yet been officially communicated to the Porte."

HEAVY BLOW TO AMERICAN TRUSTS.

MR. MORGAN'S OTHER WAYS."

THE far-reaching effect of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeal forbidding the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies was more apparent in the States yesterday than on Thursday. The decision, says the "Times," is largely based on previous decisions of the United States Supreme Court, which greatly strengthens the probability that it will be affirmed by that Court.

Mr. Morgan is reported as saying:—"The matter cannot rest where it is. The right of two or more railways to be operated by a holding company will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. When the railway men know exactly how the law is to be interpreted they will probably find good ways to see that their properties are operated economically and profitably. That appears in the "New York Sun," a paper commonly supposed to be under Mr. Morgan's influence. One of his partners says elsewhere still more plainly: "The decision will enable the lawyers representing the Northern Securities Company to work along new lines." In other words, new methods of evading the law of Congress as interpreted by the Court are to be found.

UNITED STATES BLIND CHAPLAIN DEAD.

A FRIEND OF ENGLAND.

Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs:—The death is reported at Santa Barbara, California, of Mr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate. Mr. Milburn, who was born in 1823, was first elected chaplain of Congress in 1845, again in 1853, then of the House of Representatives in 1885, and of the Senate in 1893. He had been wholly blind for many years.

Mr. Milburn's brief prayers at the opening of the sessions were marked not only by fervour and piety but by a strong brotherly-love element. Whilst an ardent patriot he was an admirer of British institutions and an upholder of the ties of kinship which knit together the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. On more than one occasion notably at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, Mr. Milburn offered prayer in the Senate on behalf of Queen Victoria and the British Empire. Perhaps the most notable instance of Mr. Milburn's desire that the United States and England should live in amity was given at the time of President Cleveland's message to Congress over the dispute between England and Venezuela respecting the frontier of British Guiana. Feeling in the States was greatly excited against England. At the most critical time Mr. Milburn offered a most impressive prayer invoking the Divine aid in the amicable settlement of "the dispute between brethren." Mr. Milburn was a man of considerable literary attainments, and his prayers stand as models of supplicatory oratory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL IN THE SOUDAN.

THE FAKIR'S JUDGMENT.

MR. BONHAM CARTER, Legal Secretary to the Soudan Administration, in his latest report remarks: The system of criminal justice which has been introduced into this country has, I have stated in previous reports, on the whole proved itself well suited to the requirements of the people, and is recognised by them as reasonable. There are, however, necessarily occasions when the administrator of criminal law and the law out of harmony with native ideas. Not unfrequently, the administrator finds that the people with whom he is dealing are in such a backward condition that the principles underlying European systems of criminal jurisprudence lose their significance when applied to them. Two instances which have occurred in the past year are worth quoting.

A native of Southern Sennar was brought up for trial on a charge of murder. He pleaded guilty, but stated in his defence that his brother had recently died, and that he had ascertained that the death was caused by the evil eye. It therefore became his duty towards his brother to exact vengeance, and he accordingly killed the man to whose eye he attributed his brother's death.

An interesting case occurred recently in the Dongola Moudirieh. There was no dispute as to the facts. Taha Ali and Ahmed Hamad carried on the business of butchers in partnership. Taha Ali informed Ahmed Hamad that a sum of ten and-a-half dollars belonging to the partnership, which had been left with him, had been stolen. Ahmed Hamad did not believe the story, and accused Taha Ali of theft. They decided to refer the matter to a fakir, who had settled in the neighbourhood, to be tried by a system of ordeal.

"THE JUDGMENT OF GOD."

The two men accordingly went to the fakir. He copied some passages from certain religious books in his possession upon a native writing board with European copying-ink, washed off the writing with water into a bowl; dipped some bread into the water, and divided the bread and water between the two disputants, telling them that the one who was in the wrong would become very ill. After eating the bread and drinking the water the two disputants went away. Taha Ali was shortly afterwards seized with violent pains, and returning to the fakir confessed that he had stolen the money. His condition became rapidly worse, and he died a few hours later. The medical examination disclosed no sign of poisoning.

With the object of ascertaining how far the belief was prevalent that the ordeal was a reasonable method of detecting crime, I told the story to two natives, the one a religious sheikh holding a high position, the other a native servant who had for many years been in the service of English masters. The sheikh, while not doubting that crime could be detected by similar means if employed by a man of holy life, was of opinion that the fakir was an impostor. At the same time he did not consider that he should be punished. He repeated a story of a well-known man who had died at his friend's house immediately after eating some honey. Grave suspicion fell upon the friend, who only escaped punishment by the discovery of a dead serpent coiled up at the bottom of the pot. The sheikh concluded that, in this case, possibly a snake might have spat into the inkpot. The servant did not doubt that the means adopted were an effective method of detecting crime. He expressed surprise that a man after confessing and restoring the property had nevertheless died, and thought that it showed that he was an exceptionally bad man, who had committed other crimes at which God was angry.

A DINKA VERSION OF THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

Among the appendices to Lord Cromer's reports is an interesting note on the religious beliefs of the tribes dwelling along the banks of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. The Dinka, it says, though the most difficult of all to approach on such subjects, appears to have a most elaborate list of gods and demigods. At the head of the divine community are Deng-Dit (Rain-Giver) and Abok, his wife. They have two sons, Kur Kongs, the elder, and Gurung-Dit the younger, and a daughter called Ai-Yak. Their devil is called L'wal Burrajok, and is the father of Abok, the wife of Deng-Dit. There are other relatives also. Their story of the origin of mankind (or, it may be, of the Dinka tribe) is curious and poetical. Deng-Dit gave to his wife Abok a bowl of fat, and she and her children, softening the fat over the fire, proceeded to mould from it men and women in the image of the gods. Deng-Dit warned her against L'wal (the devil) who was suspected of having evil intentions towards Deng-Dit. But Abok forgot, and with her children went to gather wood in the forest. There L'wal found the bowl, drank the greater part of the fat, and from the remainder proceeded to mould caricatures of men and women with distorted limbs, mouths, and eyes. Then, fearing the vengeance of Deng-Dit, he descended to earth by the path which then connected it with heaven. On discovering the result of her neglect, Abok hastened to her husband, who, greatly incensed, started in pursuit of L'wal. The latter, however, had persuaded the bird Atoi-toisa to bite asunder with its bill the path from heaven to earth, and he thus escaped from the divine wrath.

SOMALI WAR.

RETREAT OF THE MULLAH:

KARLINGER WITH THE ENEMY.

THE Mullah has fled from Walwal, and is retiring upon Dik, to the north-west of that place. Meanwhile 300 men of the 3rd King's African Rifles, with three Maxims and three days' rations, left Galad on the 1st to rush through to Walwal and beat up the intervening bush. If the little force succeeds in occupying Walwal, General Manning will then advance to Gerloguby.

The detachments holding the Obbia line will join the main columns immediately. Small columns have been posted at Damot and Bade wein to prevent the enemy from escaping to the north-east, and the Galkayn and Galadi posts and the line of communications will block the way to the north-west.

ABYSSINIAN ADVANCE.

In order to prevent the enemy from moving south the Abyssinians will probably advance to Gerloguby from Bari. These dispositions are driving the Mullah towards the north-west of Somaliland. Italian territory is no longer endangered, and, while small bodies of Dolbohanti tribesmen are endeavouring to reach the Nogal valley, the enemy for the most part are retiring towards the north-west of Somaliland and the upper waters of the Fafan river.

The Abyssinians have encountered no opposition, the country being deserted. The flight of the population is due as much to raiding parties of the enemy as to the advance of the Abyssinians. A Somali caravan has arrived at Hargeisa, having crossed from the Webbe Shebeyle unmolested by the Mullah's followers. The headman reported that the country was panic-stricken, and the native population abandoning wide belts of country.

ZARIBA RAIDED BY LIONS.

An abundant supply of water has been found at Bur, a few miles to the south of Galad. Big game is plentiful in the district. The camel zariba was raided by lions on the night of April 1, and seven camels were killed.

Mojor Gough left on the 1st inst. to take command of the Damot column. The general advance commences shortly.

BOER MOUNTED INFANTRY AT WORK.

Baira, April 5.—Two Midgan guides encountered between Badweid and Baira a party of Mijertain spearmen, deserters from the Mullah, with a quantity of camels and live stock. A party of Boer Mounted Infantry, assisted by a detachment of the 2nd Sikhs, was despatched in pursuit of the tribesmen. The enemy were overtaken, and, after a short tussle, surrendered, the British force bringing back 28 prisoners, 100 camels, and 1,00 sheep.

The military intelligence staff to-day reports the arrival of Carl Inger at the Mullah's camp.—Reuter.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

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In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

KING'S STAY AT GIBRALTAR.

HIS MAJESTY'S TRIBUTE TO SIR G. WHITE.

VOYAGE TO MALTA.

The King arrived at Gibraltar on board the Victoria and Albert on Wednesday April 5. His Majesty landed shortly after three, and drove through the town to the residence of the Governor where a reception was held, and an address of welcome presented, to which the Sovereign replied with a short speech. His Majesty also received a deputation of Moorish notables, expressing in reply his sincere and constant desire for the prosperity of the Sultan and his country. The population welcomed their Royal visitor with the utmost enthusiasm.

Gibraltar, Thursday.—The Governor-General of Algeciras, General Obregon, arrived here this morning on board a Spanish gunboat, which fired a royal salute on entering the port. His Excellency went abroad the Royal yacht at ten o'clock, and had an audience of the King.

At eleven o'clock His Majesty, accompanied by Admiral Sir William Acland, Superintendent of the Gibraltar dockyard, Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, and Captain Barnes-Lawrence, captain of the Port, left the Victoria and Albert, and made a tour of inspection of the naval works, lunching afterwards at the Mount with the Admiral Superintendent. In the evening His Majesty will dine quietly with the Governor.

The ships accompanying the Royal yacht are coaling to-day. H.M.S. Minerva has already broken her own record, which was the highest for a second-class cruiser at this port. The squadron sails on Monday for Malta, proceeding thence to Naples.

King Edward is due to arrive in Rome on the 27th inst,. and in Paris on May 1.—Reuter.

THE GRIM FORTRESS IN HOLIDAY GARB.

There is always something strangely impressive in the approach to the rock (writes the "Standard's" special correspondent), which stands like Nature's own sentinel at the last outpost of Europe. On Wednesday April 5, the scene was unusually pleasing. The grim fortress had put aside the trappings of the soldier for the gayer habiliments of the courtier, in order to welcome, for the first time in the history of British occupation, the crowned King of England.

Drawn up on the broad stone pier to welcome the King on his landing was a guard of honour of the Lancashire Fusiliers, whom His Majesty closely inspected. Passing on to the pavilion, the King was received by the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the chief military and naval officers. Without delay he was conducted to his carriage, and the brilliant group dissolved, to take its place in the procession.

As the "cortege" moved towards the Waterport, known to every sailor as the "Ragged Staff," His Majesty was loudly cheered by the people who occupied the stands and crowded the grey walls of the fortress. The Rock, with its girdle of white houses and broad green backgrounds, lends itself readily to decoration, and the effect of festoons of flowers hanging across the streets from Venetian masts was graceful as well as picturesque.

The King took tea in the garden, and remained to dinner, at which there were forty guests. The beautiful dining room resembles a baronial hall, with its escutcheons and dark lofty walls. It was richly decorated with flowers, the table being spread with irises of a delicate purple. Lady White was on the King's right, and Lady Dyke-Acland on his left. Among the guests were Sir Arthur Nicholson, General Raper, and General Bally. During the dinner the King announced the conferment of the rank of Field-Marshal on the Governor, Sir George White, V. C.

Sir George White gave a reception after the dinner, and the gardens were resplendent with fairy lights, and filled with a brilliant company. At its close the King returned to his yacht.

In the streets the brilliant sky seemed studded with many coloured lamps, under which thronged until midnight soldiers, sailors, and civilians, with many Moors in native attire. The police turned back nearly thirteen thousand Spaniards who wished to come in from the mainland. There was no room for more in Gibraltar.

PRAISE OF SIR GEORGE WHITE.

After his health had been drunk, the King said:—I thank you very much for your cordial reception. It has given me great satisfaction to re-visit Gibraltar, and I highly appreciate the loyal welcome I have received everywhere. I have now an announcement to make. I am specially pleased to make it here, as I know what pleasure it will give to Gibraltar. It is that I am about to appoint General White a Field-Marshal. Nobody deserves it better. There has been no more loyal soldier to his country, and no appointment could be more popular among the present company and the Army at large.

His Majesty, whilst visiting the works laid the foundation-stone of Dock No. 2.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

Gibraltar, Saturday April 8.—His Majesty the King reviewed all the troops of the garrison on the North Front at eleven o'clock this morning. The streets were densely thronged, and as the King rode to the review ground the people acclaimed him with the utmost enthusiasm. After the review His Majesty expressed the highest satisfaction with the appearance of the troops of the garrison, and said that they had attained the highest standard of efficiency.—Central News.

The review passed off with great eclat, three thousand troops parading before His Majesty. The King has appointed Generals Raper and Baily and Mr. Evans, the Colonial Secretary, Commanders of the Victorian Order, and Major Agnew, Assistant Military Secretary to the Governor, a member of the Victorian Order.

His Majesty has also appointed Sir Arthur Nicolson, British Representative in Morocco, and the Moorish Envoy to be Knight Commanders of the Victorian Order; Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, commanding the Cruiser Division of the Mediterranean Squadron, and Rear-Admiral Sir William Acland, Superintendent of the Gibraltar Dockyard, to be Commanders of the same Order.

MOROCCAN SULTAN'S ENVOY DECORATED.

Gibraltar, Saturday.—Admiral Lambton, by the King's command, to-day, returned the visit of the Governor of Algeciras. The Envoy of the Sultan of Morocco, the Basha of Fez, accompanied by Sir A. Nicholson, the British Minister of Morocco, went on Board the Royal Yacht at ten this morning, and had a farewell audience of the King, who invested the Basha with the Victorian Order of the Second Class.—Reuter.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

Gibraltar despatches state that the King spent Sunday very quietly. He attended divine service in the morning on board the Victoria and Albert, and lunched on the yacht with a party of guests, including the Governor and Lady White. Afterwards he drove to Europa Point, had tea at Sir George White's summer residence over-looking the Mediterranean, and dined at the convent. The decorations and illuminations show that Major Cooper possesses artistic as well as soldierly qualities. The King returned to the yacht late, and sailed for Malta on Monday, escorted by the cruisers Bacchante, Aboukir, Minerva, Venus, Vindictive, and Diana.

The enthusiasm evoked by the first visit of the Sovereign shows no sign of abatement (writes the "Standard's correspondent). Far into the night of Saturday the narrow streets were brilliantly illuminated and thronged with a strange crowd of soldiers, sailors, Spaniards, Moors, English, and half-breeds, such as cannot be seen anywhere else in Western Europe.

MESSAGE TO THE KING OF SPAIN.

King Edward has sent to King Alfonso two cordial messages. The first was despatched from Lisbon and the second on the arrival of His Majesty at Gibraltar. It was by His Majesty's express command that Admiral Lambton returned the visit of the Governor of Algeciras.

THE VOYAGE TO MALTA.

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board, left Gibraltar at a quarter to twelve on Monday morning for Malta. The escort, consisting of His Majesty's ships Bacchante, Aboukir, Vindictive, Minerva, Venus, and Diana, formed a double line, and as the Royal yacht passed a salute was fired, the crews of the vessels manning the sides and the bands playing the National Anthem. The shore battery and the guardship Cormorant also fired Royal salutes. Before leaving the King commanded Sir George White to notify to the public His Majesty's appreciation of the manner in which he was received and of the evidence of loyalty and devotion to his Crown and person displayed by all classes of the community during his visit to Gibraltar. His Majesty added that he would willingly have arranged his visit for a more favourable time had circumstances permitted and that it was on account of the season that the King had expressed the wish that all public festivities should be curtailed. The King also handed to Major Agnew, assistant military secretary to the Governor, £100 for the poor of Gibraltar.

ROME PROGRAMME.

The King is expected to reach Ron[illegible] 27th, stay for the 28th and 29th, and leave [illegible] 30th for France. As yet (says the "Leade[illegible]respondent) His Majesty has expressed no w[illegible]y a visit to the Vatican. Until he does all im[illegible]tion on that topic is purely conjectural.

The Italian Mediterranean squadron has gone from Gaeta to Naples, where it will remain till after the King's arrival.

THE KING AND THE VATICAN.

The question as to whether King Edward will or will not pay a visit to the Pope is much agitating the correspondents of all the papers, but especially of the English ones, and their curiosity is not in any way gratified (writes the Rome correspondent of the "Telegraph"). One day at the Vatican they will tell you that they know nothing whatever, to say the next day that they think he will or will not, as the case may be. At the British Embassy, which is besieged with inquirers, the invariable reply is that they know nothing.

Monsignor Stonor, through whom all the negotiations will pass, having been received in private audience by the Pontiff, the rumour at once spread that the visit must be sure, as the audience must have been to arrange particulars regarding the ceremonial to be followed. However, although this point may also have been spoken of, the immediate object of the audience was the presentation of Monsignor Stonor's nephew to the Pope.

It is worth mentioning that before Monsignor Stonor left the Vatican Cardinal Rampolla said to him that if King Edward proposes to see the Pontiff they will be only too glad to receive him.

PROGRAMME OF THE PARIS FETES.

Paris, Thursday.—The Cabinet Council at the Elysee to-day was occupied with the approaching visit of King Edward, who will arrive in Paris at 4 p. m. on May 1. President Loubet and all the Ministers will receive His Majesty at the railway station. The King will stay at the British Embassy, and will leave at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th prox. A grand dinner will be given in His Majesty's honour at the Elysee on May 2, and a performance will be given at the Theatre Francas. The Commander of the 7th Army Corps will salute King Edward in the name of the French Government on His Majesty's passage through the town of Bourg.—Reuter.

The programme of the King's visit to Paris is now practically settled. His Majesty will reach Paris at half past three on Friday, May 1. He will leave the train, not at the Gare de Lyon, but at the station of the Bois de Boulogne, which offers greater facilities for an official reception. He will be awaited at the station by the President of the Republic, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers, and high officials. After the presentations the King will drive with M. Loubet to the Embassy, passing between two lines of troops drawn from the garrison of Paris. The route will be the Avenue of the Champs Elysees, of the Place de la Concorde, the Rue Royale, and the Faubourg St. Honore. The 1st Regiment of Cuirassiers will furnish the escort. The president will accompany the King as far as the Embassy and there take his leave. His Majesty will afterwards return the President's visit at the Elysee.

King Edward will dine alone at the Embassy, and will subsequently attend a performance of "L'Autre Danger" at the Theatre Francis. It is anticipated (says the "Times" correspondent) that this performance will take the form of a "soiree intime" owing to that probable fatigue of President Loubet after his long tour from which he will have only returned that morning.

It is anticipated that His Majesty will spend Saturday morning at the Embassy and in the afternoon will be present at a review of the troops of the Paris garrison. At seven o'clock there will be a banquet in his honour at the Elysee. Immediately after dinner the King and the President, with their suites, will drive to the Opera, where a gala performance will be given of which the programme has not yet been made known.

On Sunday His Majesty is to be entertained at luncheon by the Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, at the Quai d'Orsay. In the evening M. and Mme. Loubet will be the King's guests at the British Embassy. The final arrangements for this banquet have not yet been made, nor can any particulars be given as to the guests who will be invited.

On Monday morning, May 4, the King will leave Paris by the Gare du Nord.

A SPIRIT OF EQUITY AND CONCILIATION.

Paris, Monday.—The "Echo de Paris" states that President Loubet will return to Paris a day earlier than had been arranged, and twenty-four hours before the arrival of King Edward.

The "Journal" to-day says; "Without exaggerating the political importance of King Edward's visit to France, we should be glad to see the good relations between the two countries emphasised, it could only be a matter for congratulation if the visit were to mark, as the 'Times' hopes, a tendency to face in a spirit of equity and conciliation the misunderstandings which, though sometimes irritating, are superficial and capable of being smoothed away. France, strong in an alliance in which she finds the true guarantee of the equilibrium of Europe can only regard with satisfaction every attempt to develop between the Power mutual sentiments of confidence, which are one of the surest pledges of peace and prosperity."—Reuter.

A Discordant Note.

The only discordant note in the Paris Press in connection with the King's visit is an article in the "Patrie" calling upon the people of Paris to "do their duty." The article suggests that the country is on the eve of committing a gross infamy, the infamy consisting of bowing down to the King and the English people, "who have been responsible for all the atrocities in the Transvaal." Further, the article says that the real French sentiment is hostile to the horde of English thieves, "who love only subjugation, rapine, and oppression against all nationalities in all quarters of the globe." After Edward Paris will be opening her arms to the German Emperor himself, continues the article, which ends with the words; "A bas les assassins des Boers!"

The two leading Opposition papers, the Royalist "Soleil" and the Nationalist "Gaulois" comment in a friendly spirit on King Edward's visit to Paris.

THE KING WELCOMED TO MALTA.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

A MAGNIFICENT AND STIRRING SIGHT.

Malta, Thursday, April 16.—The Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board was sighted at twenty minutes past seven this morning twenty miles off, escorted by His Majesty's cruisers Diana, Vindictive and Bacchante (the latter vessel flying the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, C.M.G.), and the cruisers Alboukir, Minerva and Venus, preceded by fourteen tropedo boat destroyers. The sea is clam and the weather glorious.

10.20 a. m.—The bastions encircling the Grand Harbour from Fort Ricasoli to Fort Sant Elmo are thronged with people.

As the Royal yacht entered the harbour at ten o'clock the civic bands on shore played the National Anthem. All the ships in the harbour were dressed rainbow fashion, and the crews manned the yards as the Victoria and Albert passed.

A Royal salute was fired from the vessels and the forts, and this with the enthusiastic cheering from all sides enhanced the magnificent and stirring sight, which the King viewed from the deck of his yacht.

Joy bells were rung from all the churches and great excitement prevailed. The city and the suburbs wear an animated appearance, being brilliantly decked with flags.

Immediately after the Royal yacht had come to her moorings, Sir Mansfield Clarke, the Governor of Malta, and Admiral Sir Compton Domvile, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, went on board to pay an official visit to His Majesty.—Reuter.

Malta, Thursday.—The sight, as the King's yacht entered the harbour escorted by the six cruisers and sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, was a magnificent one and aroused the greatest enthusiasm amongst the large crowds which lined all the ramparts of the Harbour. His Majesty, who was dressed in the uniform of an Admiral of the fleet was standing on the bridge when the yacht steamed in.—Exchange Telegraph Co.

THE KING LANDS: ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Malta, April 16, 1-55 p. m.—King Edward landed at a quarter past twelve amid the booming of a royal salute from the ships and the forts and the pealing of bells. The quays and streets were lined with soldiers and marines. His Majesty was acclaimed by large crowds as he drove to the palace, where he lunched with the Governor. After luncheon the King held a levee. This evening there will be a State performance at the opera.—Reuter.

THE ARRIVAL AT NAPLES.

Rome, Thursday.—The Messoggero, confirming the statement that King Edward will arrive at Naples on the 25th instant and will leave for Rome on the morning of the 27th, reaching the capital at midday says the Italian Mediterranean Squadron will be at Naples when His Majesty arrives, and General Diamajo, Aide-de-Camp to Victor Emmanuel, with two artillery officers, will go to Naples to welcome King Edward in the name of His Majesty.—Reuter.

VISIT TO THE VATICAN SAID TO BE ARRANGED.

The Rome correspondent of the "Mail" is informed by an official in close touch with the Vatican that all has now been arranged for King Edward to pay a visit to the Pope. Precedent is to be departed from, and a Sovereign in this case will be received by the Pope proceeding from his Embassy to the Quirinal, and from the Quirinal to the Vatican.

LATEST PROGRAMME OF THE PARIS FETES.

Paris, Thursday.—The "Echo de Paris" states that the two principal officers who will be attached to King Edward's suite during his visit to France will be General de Lacroix, commandant of the Ecole Superiour de Guerre, and admiral Fournier General de Lacroix and a battalion commander, continues the journal, will probably accompany Sir Edmund Monson to Bourge-en-Bresse, where they will receive King Edward on his arrival on the morning of the 1st of May, and will place themselves at the disposal of His Majesty in the name of President Loubet. General Grasset, military governor of Lyons and prefect of Ain, will, says the "Echo de Paris," be deputed to welcome the King in the name of the French Government. The journal also gives the following prospective arrangements for His Majesty's stay in Paris.

On Friday afternoon, May 1st, at about four o'clock King Edward will reach the Bois de Boulogne Station. Here M. Loubet will receive His Majesty. After the presentations King Edward will proceed to the British Embassy in the same carrige which was used by the Czar. In order that His Majesty may enjoy a good view of the Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue des Champs Elysees the decorations along the route will be of the most modest description. His Majesty will arrive at the Embassy about five o'clock, and will shortly afterwards proceed to the Elysee to visit M. Loubet, after which the official receptions will be held. After dinner the King will go to the Comedie Francaise, having already expressed to Sir E. Monson a wish to do so.

On the following day His Majesty will be present at the races at Longchamps, and also at the military review at Vincennes. In the evening a gala dinner will be given at the Elysee, covers being laid for 110, after which King Edward, President Loubet, and Madame Loubet will go to the opera.

On May 3 King Edward will lunch with M. Delcasse. The further arrangements for the day will be left to the King himself. His Majesty will leave Paris on May 4.—Reuter.

Paris, Thursday.—Sir Edmund Monson has sent to the King at Malta to-day a supplementary programme for His Majesty's visit. This includes the race meeting at Longchamps and an imposing review to be held at Vincennes on May 2 at ten in the morning. A division of infantry, a division of cavalry, and ten bateries of artillery will take part in the latter.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT ALGIERS.

President Loubet left Paris on Sunday (April 12 about 7-30 for Marseilles, Algeria and Tunisia. A large number of high officials had assembled at the Lyons Railway terminus to wish the President God-speed. Among them were M. Combes (the Prime Minister), M. Pelletan (Minister of Marine), and M. Delcasse (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

The crowd which had congregated in the vicinity of the station was not extremely large; but the President of the Republic was greeted with sympathetic shouts of Vive Loubet! The special train was composed of ten cars, including a dining car and a state saloon.

His Majesty's ships Magnificent, Prince George, Jupiter, and Mars have sailed from Gibraltar for Algiers, to salute President Loubet. As the vessels left the harbour they fired salutes, while the crews manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers for the King.

The French cruiser Du Chayla has left Tangier for Algiers with the Sultan of Moroccos Envoy, who is going to salute President Loubet.

Marseilles, Tuesday.—After taking leave of the ol Mayer Marseilles and other functionaries this morning, President Loubet and the members of his suite went on board the cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, which sailed at twenty-four minutes past eleven. A strong north-westerly wind was blowing. The sky was clear, but the sea was rough.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT ALGIERS.

Algiers, Tuesday.—At 10.20 this morning the British squadron, consisting of H. M. S. Prince George, Jupiter, Magnificent, and Mars, under the command of Rear-Admiral Curzon Howe, which has been sent to salute President Loubet on the occasion of his visit to Algeria, entered the harbour and exchanged salutes with the shore and with the Russian squadron, the Spanish warship Pelayo, and the Italian squadron, which had arrived a little earlier.—Reuter.

M. PELLETAN AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Marseilles, Tuesday.—This morning President Loubet visited the Council General and the Municpal Council and thanked them for their share in the warm reception accorded to him yesterday.

M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, in receiving a deputation of sailors of the Mercantile Marine, announced that he intended introducing in the Chamber a Bill for the regulation of labour, and that he would reform existing legislation in such a way that sailors would no longer be considered as deserters in the event of their being absent without leave, and that they would also have the right to strike. The four persons arrested yesterday are still detained in custody. The "mistral" is blowing rather strongly.

WHY THE GOVERNOR OF ALGERIA RESIGNED.

M. Revoil, the Governor General of Algeria, has resigned. His resignation, says Reuter, is undoubtedly the indirect result of the statements made by the Grenoble paper, "Petit Dauphinois," to the effect that the Carthusian monks had been approached on behalf of persons connected with the Government with the object of inducing them to pay large sums of money as the price of authorisation. The name of M. Edgar Combes has been mentioned in the newspaper controversy, the object of the attack made upon him being, it is said, to render his appointment to Tunis impossible. According to a note published in the Press, M. Edger Combes was to have succeeded M. Pichon the French Resident at Tunis, the latter replacing M. Revoil in Algeria M. Revoil on Saturday wrote to M. Combes that in view of the suspicion of which he was the object, he had sent in his resignation. The retirement of M. Revoil will not modify the arrangements for M. Loubets journey to Algeria in any respect. The Secretary General of Algeria will act as Governor ad interim. The new Governor will only be appointed on the conclusion of M. Loubet's tour.

MORMON LEADER DEAD.

Reuter's correspondent at Salt Lake City telegraphs:—Brigham Young, the president of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church, is dead.

The "Twelve Apostles," of which body the Brigham Young of our days was the president, are a body of councillors and religious dignitaries who perform all the most important duties of the Mormon priesthood. It is a common error (says the "Daily News") to suppose them to be the highest functionaries in the Mormon community. They have over them the president of the community whose authority is supreme, and who is supported by two councillors; the three constituting what is called the "First Presidency," and being regarded as the successors of the Apostles Petre, James, and John. After them ranks the "Patriarch," and then come the "Twelve Apostles," each of whom draws a salary of some £300 a year. The president of the but the twelve their own presidential head, community is ex officio an "Apostle," and this was the position of the person whose death is announced. The Mormon president, it is interesting to note, is Joseph F. Smith, the nephew of the founder of the sect.

As to polygamy, the position is that the United States Statute of 1887 stringently prohibits it, and that the Mormon President Woodroff in 1890 declared that "Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) should refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the law of the land." This the General Conference of the Church accepted, "as authoritative and binding." Although the practice has been suspended, the doctrine is still valid. There are six thousand Mormons settled in Canada.

A CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ENGINE DRIVER BECOMES INSANE.

In Halifax, A terrible railway accident occurred, on April 12. The inter-colonial express train, bound from Halifax to Montreal, came into collision with a heavy freight train. Four of the railway employees were killed on the spot, and a number of carriages were wrecked. The accident is undoubtedly due to the engineer of the express, and it is alleged that he became suddenly insane and ignored the signals against him. The wrecked trains were turned off the metals, bringing down the telegraph poles and scores of telegraph lines. Telegraphic communication was generally interrupted in consequence for several hours.—Central News.

Halifax, Sunday.—The cause of the accident is alleged to have been disobedience of orders. The engine-driver of the freight train now lies in hospital in an unconscious condition, and no explanation is obtainable from him.—Reuter.

ASIATIC TRADERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal Government has decided to enforce the law of the late Republic, setting apart in every town bazaars where Asiatics will be permitted to trade. No licences will be issued to Asiatics in future except to trade in these bazaars. Asiatics who held licences before the war will be permitted to renew and continue them. Exceptions will be made in favour of "educated and civilised Asiatics.

Mr. Grove, who was leader of the East African expedition sent out last year by the African Exploration and Traction Company, has joined Generals Botha and Emmett in an important land and railway project embracing a large tract of country in the Vryheid district. A survey has already been made from a new sea-port in Natal, which is fifty miles nearer the Rand than Durban.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN THE NEAR EAST.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Mosco writes under date April 6:—Not a few Russians who have made political evolution in the Near East a subject for closest study declare their inability to share the optimistic feeling entertained abroad for months past in regard to the outcome of the latest imbroglio in the Balkan peninsula. Such students of the situation have been struck by the general tendency to expatiate on the minor roles played by the various nationals of the peninsula to the exclusion of the one role which to-day must, in their opinion, be accepted as the predominant one. That role, they argue, must be and is Russia's. There is to-day, they declare, and always must be at a critical moment in the Near East, one question whose solution cannot fail to be hastened by general disorder there. That question is the "question immuable" of Constantinople. In conversation with a Russian administrator of eminent position and more than usually well versed in matters of Russian policy in the Near East I gather that Russia to-day is less than ever inclined to forego any opportunity thrown in her way for the realisation of her hereditary designs on Constantinople. The last decade or so has, he declares, seen vast changes wrought in the Near East to Russia's advantage. The recent passage of several Russian torpedo-boat destroyers up the Dardanelles was, he says, but a straw indicating the direction of a wind.

A growl from certain quarters was inevitable, but the granting of the Firman of passage was no less inevitable. Russia gained her point in spite of the provisions of a convention framed, inter alia, with the object of converting the Black Sea into a mare clausum and of prohibiting the entrance of any such vessels. Russia, says my informant, must dominate the Black Sea. This she cannot do without the Bosphorus. The Bosphorus must become her pivot. British alarm in regard to the Mediterranean is far-fetched and unwarranted. Russia has no interest in forcing her way into the Mediterranean, even if she had the power to do so, which she has not. The Mediterranean may, and probably will, remain a mare clausum to Russia as far as the Black Sea fleet is concerned, such a status quo in no way runs counter to Russia's aims, which are those of peaceful development. But such development demands that the Black Sea shall not remain a lake. Russia's interests call for a readjustment at Constantinople. England's attitude in regard to Russia's hereditary claims on the Bosphorus are, says my informant, well known to, and understood by, Russia. England's views alone carry special weight with Russia. Germany, it is true, has made her appearance in the field. German intrigue at Constantinople has latterly been strongly in evidence, but, declares my informant, the solution of the Russian problem can and will be found without particular reference to Germany. The Germans, he adds, by the way, have been acting with their usual precipitancy in the Near East. They may, he thinks, yet find that they might with profit have been content to await inevitable developments around the Euxine before putting so many eggs into their Baghdad basket.

While deploring the existence in Russia and England of a deep-rooted suspicion of each other's policy in more than one quarter, my informant is convinced that the day is not far distant when both will find it to their true interests to try to understand each other better. In common with others in Russia, he would fain see Russia's hereditary policy in regard to the Bosphorus carried into effect on the basis of compromise principally Anglo-Russian. This matter of Constantinople and the conversion of the Euxine into what nature meant it to be—an open Russian sea—will, he ventures to think, yet be settled amicably without reference to British Jingoes or Russian Ignatieffs. The latter want everything. The former will concede nothing. On such lines a bargain is impossible. Yet an Anglo-Russian bargain is, he urges, both desirable and feasible. As a matter of fact, a proposal in this direction was, he states, actually made to certain Russian Ministers some time ago by one exceptional, well versed in matters pertaining to this question of England, Russia, and Turkey. It was put forward, he declares, with a view to removing what seemed to its author the principal British ground for opposition to Russia's unceviating policy in regard to Turkey. The eventuality of an overstrained situation in the Near East was, of course, to be a "sine qua non" for the presentation of the proposal. Russia's fixed policy in regard to Turkey, and the fact that Russian feeling has been and is solidly against the Turk, are known. The long-standing feud between the two countries cannot be settled without the Bosphorus. Were the cry to-morrow or the day after, To the Bosphorus," all Russia, he adds, would rally to it. This feeling, so widespread as to be national, must, he declares, be reckoned with in considering over the proposal referred to. The proposal was none other than that Russia, given the above contingency of a situation which would call for operations against Turkey, should, with England's acquiescence, secure the Bosphorus, while England, Russia acquiescing, should secure Gallipoli and the command of the Dardanelles. With the Bosphorus in her possession, Russia would be content to leave the Mediterranean to others. The Mediterranean, he repeats, does not concern her., But for England, he insists, the Mediterranean is and must remain an area of paramount importance. With Gallipoli and the command of the Dardanelles in the keeping of the British, Great Britain, argued the author of this proposal, would have reason to congratulate herself on at length seeing Russia's hereditary problem in the Near East solved amicably, with British assistance, in a manner in no way detrimental to British interests. Both, he argued, would be satisfied, since both would gain. With Gallipoli fortified and in British hands no reasonable ground for British suspicion of Russia in regard to the Mediterranean could exist. Great Britain's position in the Near East would actually be strengthened. That this proposal was actually made to the highest quarters in Russia is a fact for which my informant personally vouches. It was, he adds, discussed in those quarters, and, though it was allowed to drop at the time, some such paid pro quo arrangement will, he ventures to hope, yet form the basis of negotiation between Russia and England when the time comes for Russia to set about squaring her long-standing account with Constantinople in real earnest.

AN AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S WEDDING.

"THE MOST COSTLY EVER KNOWN."

At Newport, Rhode Island, the much advertised wedding of Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen Neilson, has been celebrated. This wedding was an affair of lavish and delightful detail, and it is doubtful (says the "Telegraphs correspondent) if any similar event which Newport as ever known cost quite so much money. The Neilsons are reckoned among the wealthy families of New York, but special trains, carte blanche orders to florists and caterers, and the leasing of five large boarding houses for a period of three days are together such expensive matters that Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt also gave aid with his millions.

The ceremony took place at Arleigh Villa, rented by Mrs. Neilson from Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt who are now in Europe. The main hall of the villa had been turned into a chapel, with an altar. It was adorned with Easter lilies, and its portal was formed of huge spreading palms. The ceiling was completely covered with yellow orchids, and the walls with bride's roses set in a background of lilies of the valley. The ceremony was in accordance with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the bride is a member. It was performed by the pastor of St. Mary's Church, Newport.

After the wedding the young couple held a reception in the drawing room, standing under a huge canopy of white daises. There was an elaborate musical programme, supplied by an orchestra recruited in a great measure from that of the Metropolitan Opera. After luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt left to Sandy Point, a so called farmhouse a few miles out of Newport, where they will pass a little time before sailing on a three month's tour in Europe.

The "Mail's" correspondent says, the bride was simply but most charmingly gowned. Chiffon of the filmiest description blended with the most valuable old lace, and far behind clung and trailed the rich white train. The bodice was high, the yoke and upper part of the sleeves being of the richest lace, which ended in filmy waves of Chiffon. Miss Neilson wore a magnificent lace veil. Her only ornament was superb necklace of pearls, the gift of Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt.

Mr. Vanderbilt's gift to the bride was a pearl necklace with a four carat diamond clasp. Mr. Neilson, the bride's mother gave an emerald and diamond tiara, brooches of diamonds and emeralds, two silver wine coolers, and a table and tea service of silver. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt senior, the bridegroom mother, gave a tiara and collar of diamonds, Mrs. and Miss. Alfred G. Vanderbilt a stomacher of diamonds, Mr. Arthur Kemp, the brides brother in law, a rope of pearls with pear tassels, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, the bridegrooms sister, a chain of diamonds and rubies and three chests of small silver. Altogether the wedding presents were valued at £200,000.

The opium crop in the United Provinces this year is in some respects a record one, the total out-turn being larger than it has ever been before, while the average per acre is better than in any year since 1888. In Behar also the crop is better than it has been for several years, and the decrease in out-turn in that Province has been more than arrested. For a variety of reasons the season seems to have been peculiary favourably to poppy cultivation.

THE DESOLATION OF WAR.

LINDLEY IN RUINS.

Mr. E. F. Knight, the war correspondent, who has been making a tour of South Africa, writes in the "Morning Post" of war's desolations.

It was (he says) about an hour before sunset when, on topping a steep ridge, I opened out an extraordinary scene. There lying beneath me was what had been the stownship of Linley. There are but few trees in the village, and its houses are scattered over a slight depression in the undulating desolate veldt—a cheerless looking spot at the best of times, but now I saw that there was not one building in the whole village that was not roofless gutted by fire, with its walls fallen in. I have seen many wrecked villages in the course of my journey through the colony, but nowhere had the destruction been so complete as here. The few people remaining in the place were living in tents or in lean-tos formed by laying sheets of bullet-riddled corrugated iron—the remains of the former roofs—against the walls that happened to be still standing. In the centre of the large square round which the houses are grouped stood the bare blackened walls of what had been the handsome Dutch church. Of the Wesleyan chapel not one stone had been left on another. What had been the public buildings were but heaps of rubble. Where once the streets had been the ground was strewn with scraps of corrugated iron, charred timber, bricks and other wreckage, and most of the crumbling walls had been blackened by fire.

Lindley, besieged and taken lost again and retaken, occupied and looted in turns by British and Boers, the scene of constant fighting, had suffered a good deal in the war but its final and complete destruction came in October, 1901. During the 15th and 16th of that month our troops were engaged in firing the houses, and all the stores and furniture within them were given to the flames. The population of Lindley numbered about four hundred, but now not more than fifty inhabit this heap of ruins. Among these fifty I found several English old public school boys and university men who were acting as claims-officers or in other official capacities. The rebuilding of Lindley has now begun, and in a year's time there will probably be few signs of the ravages of war visible.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

ATTEMPTS TO ARRANGE TERMS.

The Commissioner-General of Italian Emigration some time ago sent Signor Adolfo Rossi to the Transvaal, Orange River, and Cape Colonies in order to study on the spot the possibility of directing the stream of Italian emigration to these colonies. His mission was purely and simply to investigate and to report to the Italian Government. Owing to a rumour having been circulated in the above-mentioned colonies that he was also empowered to negotiate, the Government of Cape Colony proposed to Signor Rossi that a number of Italian peasant families should be sent out on the following conditions:—two shillings and sixpence per day for man, one shilling for women, a free hut, and an acre of land. Signor Rossi sent the offer to the Commissioner for Emigration, who did not accept it, and made the following demand:—Five shillings daily for men, 2s for women, half the expenses of the voyage out, and the other half to be placed in a special fund for the eventual repatriation of the emigrant. Some other facilitites were also asked for.

In order to endeavour to arrive at an understanding the Cape Government sent to Rome Mr. Charles Currey, Under-Secretary for Agriculture, and Mr. Molteno. They slightly increased the first offer with regard to wages and accepted the proposals as to the voyage.

There was a long exchange of proposals and counter-proposals. In the end, the Commissioner sent to the two delegates of the Cape Government his final demands, which were forwarded to Capetown for the opinion of the Agricultural Board. The difference of opinion between the delegates and the Commissioner did not appear to be very great. Up to the present, the Commissioner has no official news that this demands have been accepted. What is certain is that so far the negotiations have not been interrupted;

Messrs. Currey and Molteno are now at Naples studying Italian emigration.

Statistics published by the Commissioner for Emigration show that in January 14,000 emigrants left Italy, in February 21,000, and in March last 40,600, of whom 37,000 went to the United States. There is altogether an increase of 9,000 emigrants as compared with the corresponding period of 1902.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL DELAREY'S VIEWS ON RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

General DeLarey has been interviewed by the "Standard's" correspondent respecting the railway schemes for the Western Transvaal. He strongly advocates a line from Weltverdiend, near Frederickstad, to Ventersdorp, Lichtenburg, Ottoshoop, and Mafeking. This, in his opinion, will open up important districts connecting rising towns, and provide markets for the farmers. He regards connection with the Malmani goldfields as most important and necessary. He also expressed himself strongly in favour of a line being run from Klerksdorp, through Wolmaranstad and Schweizereneke, to Vryburg.

It is reported (says the "Times" correspondent) that a provisional agreement has been concluded between the Transvaal and the Chartered Company relative to railways in the Western Transvaal. The proposal is to build one line from Lobatsi to Rustenburg and a second from Klerksdorp to Fourteen Streams, the lines to be built by the Rhodesia Railways and worked by them for two years and then taken over by the Transvaal Railway Department. There is much discussion as to whether the Rustenburg line should have a junction with Johannesburg or with Pretoria. The latter is favoured on account of its giving access to Delagoa Bay.

A Pietersburg (Transvaal) telegram says: The collection of the hut tax commenced on April 1. The amount collected in the first location visited was seven thousand pounds, and it is expected that the total receipts from the tax will reach one hundred thousand pounds. The year's revenue for the district is estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

PROGRESS IN RHODESIA.

BISHOP GAUL ON THE NATIVE PROBLEM.

The reports on the administration of Rhodesia, 1900-1902, with an appendix, have been issued by the British South Africa Company for the information of shareholders.

Mr. W. H. Milton, C.M.G., reports on Southern Rhodesia, of which he is Administrator. Mr. Milton observes that, seriously as the demands of the military authorities upon the railways during the war affected the mining industry, the output of gold has none the less increased. The good wages and treatment offerred at the pricipal mines have succeeded in attracting a superior class of native labour from other territories; and now, for example, out of 7,500 labourers employed during a recent month at certain mines where statistics were kept less than 700 were natives of Southern Rhodesia. But the supply from all sources is still fitful and unsatisfactory. The attitude of the native population has, upon the whole, been lawabiding and satisfactory. There has been no increase of the hut tax, which remains at 10s. for every native occupant of the age of eighteen and upwards, but in view of the raising of the Transvaal tax on natives to £2, Mr. Milton considers that provision should be made during the next session of the Southern Rhodesian Council for an increase of the tax in this colony to at least £1.

Considerable agricultural progress is noted. Much attention has been given to the growth of tobacco, which offers the brightest prospects if it can be assured a regular labour supply. Fruit trees are also very promising, and experiments are being made in cottongrowing and native grain.

Detailed reports are also given on the various branches of internal administration, on industrial progress and resources, and on the railways, of which a full account was given in the official report of Mr. J. F. Jones, already published. Among them are special reports from the various ecclesiactical bodies, including an interesting one from Bishop Gaul, who says that the native question "is not, and never can be again, how to turn a mere nomad into a bond servant, but how to train a child to become a man," and suggests a progressive tax on all wives after the first, and on all income derived from the sale of their progeny."

ENGLAND AND THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

A TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

"We have reason to believe" (says the "Standard") "that an agreement was concluded whereby England, France, and Germany will participate equally in the control of the proposed Baghdad Railway. The revenues will be guaranteed by the Turkish Customs. Three English directors have already been chosen, and two or three more will be appointed as soon as arrangements can be completed."

Discussing the prospects of the railway, the Constantinople correspondent of the same journal says:—The warnings uttered by several influential British organs against any arrangement between Great Britain and Germany are read with satisfaction in Russia, but appear to be based on slightly erroneous grounds. First, it seems to be taken almost for granted that the railway will prove a bad investment, whereas anybody here would be glad to hold shares in the Anatolian line, as the business of that undertaking is progressing steadily and it is paying an equivalent of fifteen per cent. on the paid-up capital. Secondly, there is an idea that an agreement exists for ultimately handing over the line to Russia; and, thirdly, it is overlooked that the present negotiations include the French element.

As secrecy is being strictly observed, I can only record a guarded belief that any participation by England will depend also on the participation of France, and that entire equality in the control of the line, quite irrespective of the amount of capital variously invested, would be stipulated for as a sine qua non. Consequently the fear of Russia finally reaping the benefit is chimerical.

The French and German representatives of the Baghdad Railway syndicate met in Constantinople on Saturday to constitute a company for the construction of the line.

COMPANY CONSTITUTED.

The Imperial Ottoman Baghdad Railway Co., has been constituted at Constantinople with a capital of fifteen million francs. The president of the company is Herr Arthur Gwinner, one of the managers of the Deutsche Bank (Berlin), and the vice-president M Adolphe Vernes, administrator of the Imperial Ottoman Bank (Paris). The British representative in the directorate has not yet been appointed. The company's head offices will be at Constantinople.

The "Navoe Vremya," of St. Petersburg, criticising the latest development of the Baghdad railway scheme, writes:—And so the English will join with the Germans and the French in building the Baghdad railway. We wish them a pleasant journey. Their co-operation does not affect the position at all so far as we are concerned, for, no matter who finds the money, the Baghdad railway will still remain a German line."

CAPITAL AND DIRECTORS.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople says that the fifteen million francs (£600,000) mentioned as the capital of the Imperial Ottoman Baghdad Railway Company is the share capital. The nominal capital amounts to thirty millions (£1,200,000). The conditions under which British capital is to participate in the enterprise have not yet been definitely settled.

The new harbour at Haidar Pasha, the sea terminous of the Anatolian Railway, and the proposed western terminus of the Baghdad Railway has been formally opened.

Apart from the English members whose names are not yet known, the directorate of the Baghdad Railway Company (says a Berlin despatch) will consist of nineteen members, nine Germans, seven French, two Swiss, and one Austrian.

Among the directors already appointed are Count Arnoux, Director-General of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, M. Auboyneau, general manager of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, M. Bauer, manager of the Weiner Bankverein; M. Berger, French delegate on the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt; M. Nville, director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank (Paris); Herr A. D. Schrader, manager of the State Railways (Berlin); Dr. Schwabach, the British Consul-General in Berlin, and a member of the banking firm on Bleichroeder; and Herr Tests, German delegate of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt.

MANAGEMENT ENTIRELY IN GERMAN HANDS.

Mr. Waugh, British Vice-Consul at Constantinople in his report for 1902 says that the event of the year in the connection with railway enterprise was the conclusion of the convention for the constitution of the Baghdad railway. The concession for the extension of the line from Konia to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf was granted to the German Anatolian Company two years ago, but the construction was delayed owing to the difficulty of finding security for the kilometre guarantee to which the Turkish Government had pledged itself. This difficulty was arranged by the convention; the Turks will hand over to the railway company the bonds of a loan bearing interest at 4 per cent., and the railway company will issue the bonds and pay itself the cost of constructing and working the line. Article 35 deals with the guarantee of the Government for the service of the loan, and concludes as follows:—

In addition the Anatolian Railway Company (Baghdad line), on its side, appropriates the line from Konia to the Persian Gulf, with its branches and rolling stock, as security to the holders of the above loans. It appropriates in like manner and for the same object its portion of receipts from this line after the payment of working expenses, but the holders of the loans shall have no right to any voice in the management of the company.

The entire management of the line, says the Vice-Consul, is thus secured in German hands, and is independent of the nationality of the capital which may be raised to build the line. He thinks that this independence will be used for the benefit of German goods conveyed over the line, and he hears that although an agreement was made that no differential rates should be charged, the company proposes to exempt from quay dues at its newly constructed quay at Haidar Pasha, goods which donot break bulk. The effect of this would be to place at a disadvantage British goods arriving by sea at Constantinople and forwarded by rail from Haidar Pasha into the interior, as compared with goods conveyed from the Continent by rail, and transferred from the Oriental railway system across the Bosphorus to the Anatolian Railway at through rates. The latter company is constructing a quay with all modern appliances at its Haidar Pasha terminous, where three or four steamers can be accommodated along side. The tariff of quay charges has been submitted by the company to the Turkish authorities, and is now under consideration.

"This tariff, says Mr. Waugh, may be made a powerful lever to help the German import trade into Asia Minor, for all goods sent into the interior by this line must pass over the Haidar Pasha quay, and a tariff of through rates from inland towns in Germany to inland towns in Asia Minor, to include quay dues, might easily be framed in such a manner as heavily to handicap British goods."

A Berlin correspondent says that Mr. Balfour, statements in the House of Commons on the Bagdad railway are regarded in Germany as a tardy acquiescence by England in a scheme which she has hitherto viewed with dislike, and are therefore very much to the taste of the German Press.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W P Anderson 3rd B I	Lieut-Col C C Manifold I M S
Capt J Craik 19th B Lancers	Major S Thomson Gordon Highlanders
Mr M L Waring B Cov	Major D M Babington R A Indian Ordnance Dept
Mr S Ismay B Cov	Major F J B Campbell I A
Mr L M Crump B Cov	Major B A Johnstone I A
Mr G C R Stirling B Cov	Major H C B Dann I A
Mr C F Balfour B Cov	Major W E Kerrich R A Indian Ordnance Dept
Mr G C Laurie B	Capt R S Pottinger I A Political Dept
Mr J R Ellis B	Capt W A Bailey I A
Mr T G Acres B	Capt E S Begbie Invalid Estab
Mr F Bentley B	Capt F H G Playfair Hants Regt
Mr R Holinbgbery B	Capt J L R Gordon 15th Sikhs
Mr W B Gwyther B	Capt W J B Preston 4th Inf Hyd Cont
Mr T Hepburn B	Lieut J B Corry R E
Capt H S Moberly 24th M I	Lieut W C Burton 3rd Lancers Hyd Cont
Lieut J H V Barr 9th Bo I	
Mr B Robertson C I E Bo Cov	
Mr J H E Tupper Bo Cov	
Capt F W B Gray 4th P I	
Major-Gen W T Shone C B D S O R E	
Col R A Gilchrist I A	
Lieut-Col A W Mackenzie I M S	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H R C Dobbs B Cov 1 mo furl	Major H St G Thomas deputy-assistant adjutant-general Burma District 17 days
Mr C Crowdy B 6 mo M C	Capt R Ducat 20th P I 3 mo M C
Mr J H E Tupper Bo Cov 3 mo M C in continuation of privilege leave	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H R C Dobbs B Cov	Mr R M Phillips Bo
Mr A B Barnard B	Lieut-Col T H Plumer 1st Inf Hyd Cont
Mr B Laville B	Major A E Hatch 29th Bo Inf
Lieut-Col G J Shaw 26th M I	
Capt E E Beddek 15th M I	
Lieut J A Bald 1st M I	

A case having come to the notice of the Government of the United Provinces in which a house built for the residence of one of its officers had been sub-let, a Resolution has been recorded by the Government to the effect that when a house has been built or asigned as a residence for an officer holding an official position, the officers who in succession hold that position must occupy that house unless the Government specially permits otherwise.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

RESCUING THE COUNTRY FROM BANKRUPTCY.

LORD CROMER'S REPORT.

Lord Cromer's annual report on Egypt and the Soudan was issued on April 11. His lordship, at the conclusion of an exhaustive report, remarks that the machine of Government in spite of its many imperfections and anomalies, worked very smoothly, and there are probably very few people in the country who seriously wish that the existing system should undergo any radical change.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

Dealing with financial considerations Lord Cromer says:—

During the early years of the British occupation, seeds were, indeed, sown which ultimately produced good fruit; but it is only during the last ten or twelve years that, the fear of bankruptcy being removed, the Egyptian Government has been able to devote itself seriously to the work of reform. Before that time, the funds, without which no reform, whether of a fiscal or administrative character, could be accomplished, were, for the most part, not forthcoming. Under these circumstances, it can be no matter for surprise that only the most pressing improvements have been effected, and that in many directions the hand of the reformer has as yet not been adequately felt.

Turning to the second object which the financial policy of the Egyptian Government purported to attain, namely, the construction of remunerative public works, I have to observe that, up to the end of 1902, extraordinary expenditure to the extent of about £E. 9,000,000 has been devoted to drainage and irrigation. The beneficial results are everywhere apparent. The disastrous effects which would otherwise have ensued from a series of low Niles have been averted. Stability has been given to the whole situation, Egyptian credit has been restored, European capital has been attracted to the country. Financial equilibrium no longer depends on the vicissitudes of the seasons.

HOW EGYPT BENEFITS FROM THE OCCUPATION OF THE SOUDAN.

The net cost of the Soudan to Egypt during the current year may be taken, says Lord Cromer, at about £E330,000.

"It may perhaps be advisable that I should state what benefits Egypt derives in return for the expenditure of this large sum of money. Those benefits are numerous. In the first place, the whole course of the Nile, on which the prosperity of Egypt depends, is practically in the hands of those who are responsible for the Government of Egypt, and who are deeply interested in its welfare. That at some future time, possibly remote, works will be constructed on the Upper Nile which will prove of the greatest benefit to Egypt, can scarcely be doubted. In the second place, Egypt is now free from the dread of Dervish raids. But a few years ago I might indeed have spoken not of raids, but of invasion. In the third place, an opening is afforded for Egyptian trade and for the employment of Egyptians. Lastly, there is a consideration to which some weight must be attached, albeit it is not of a material nature. A country, mainly inhabited by Mahomedans, which had been allowed to lapse into barbarism, has been again started on the high road which leads to moral and material improvement.

Some long while must elapse before the Soudan Government is self-supporting. Nevertheless, progress in that direction is distinctly visible. The revenue for 1902 was £E45,000 in excess of the estimates. The estimates for the current year are framed on the basis of a further increase of £E23,000.

THE BRITISH FLAG AT KHARTOUM.

I have occasionally been asked (says Lord Cromer) why, inasmuch as the British, equally with the Egyptian flag flies in the Soudan, the British Treasury does not bear a portion of the cost of administering the country. The question is natural, but the answer is very simple to all who are acquainted with the history of the Convention of the 19th January, 1899, under the terms of which a special political status is assigned to the Soudan. It is, that the Convention was framed with the express object of relieving the Soudan, and, therefore, Egypt in the government of that province, from all those cumbersome international institutions which have added so enormously to the complications of Egyptian administration. Had it not been for this consideration, there was, from the purely British point of view, no reason why the British flag should be hoisted at Khartoum any more that at Assoun or Tantah.

CORRUPTION.

In no country probably has corruption—the canker which eats away the heart of most Eastern Governments—been more universal than it was in Egypt some thirty years ago. The ramifications of the system were, in fact, endless. Egyptian official and social life was saturated with the idea that personal claim and interests, however just on their own merits, could not be advanced without the payment of "backsheesh." . . . As compared to the state of things which existed some twenty-five or thirty years ago, there has been a noble improvement. I regret, however (says Lord Cromer), to add that there can be no doubt that a great deal of petty corruption still exists, especially in the provinces.

NO "MONTE CARLO" FOR CAIRO.

A short time ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to create a gambling establishment at Cairo somewhat of the nature of that which exists at Monte Carlo. In spite of the efforts of the police illicit gambling is carried on to a certain limited extent in Cairo and in other Egyptian towns, but the Egyptian Government has most wisely decided to use all the legal and diplomatic weapons at its disposal to combat the establishment of public gambling tables in Cairo or elsewhere.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

In his separate report on the Soudan, Lord Cromer has the following interesting reference to the Cape to Cairo Railway:—

The construction of the Suakin-Berber Railway is absolutely essential to the well-being of the Soudan.

Sir Reginald Wingate remarks that, under the Convention with the Emperor Menelek of the 15th May, 1902, Soudan Government has been granted the right to construct a railway through Abyssinian territory, in order to connect the Soudan with Uganda.

I wish to explain that this clause was merely inserted to meet a contingency, which may very possibly never occur, and which is in any case certainly very remote. It is true that the construction of the Suakin-Berber Railway, important though it be, can only be considered as a means to an end. This line will place the Soudan in easy communication with the sea. It will bridge over the waste of desert which now separates the Eastern Soudan from the outer world. But, save possibly through a small portion of its course, that is to say, where it follows the Atbara, the projected railway will not pass through any districts capable of, much development, in course of time, feeder lines will almost certainly have to be constructed. A junction will have to be effected with Kassala. Possibly the line may eventually be continued southwards a certain distance along the western frontier of Abyssinia. Also the establishment of railway communication between Khartoum and El-Obaid would give a great stimulus to the gum trade. . . . I mention the possibilities of the future, however, in order to show that there is abundant scope for the resources and efforts of the Egyptian and Soudanese Governments, without going so far afield as to consider the question of establishing railway communication with Uganda. The necessity and practicability of a railway to Uganda, and so onwards to the south, has, I venture to think, never yet been shown, and possibly, in view of the very great physical difficulties to be encountered, never will be shown.

In closing his report on the Soudan, Lord Cromer says he cannot do so without bearing testimony to the admirable work which is being performed by Sir Reginald Wingate and the very capable officers, civil and military, under his command. Lord Cromer considers that the state of affairs in the Soudan is on the whole satisfactory, and that there is a very distinct advance in every direction.

DUTCH STRIKE COLLAPSES.

The First Chamber of the States General on Saturday passed the Anti strike Bills, which were sanctioned by the Queen and at once came into force.

The action of the Workmens General Defence Committee in proclaiming the cessation of the strike has led to stormy discussions with the officials of the workmens unions. As Amsterdam telegram to the "Morning Leader says: The strikers committee has considered it advisable to cease the strike, as the Government now has the upper hand. The garrison, however, has been strengthened to meet any emergency. The strike was declared finished this (Sunday) morning. Hundreds of vessels have raised their colours in commemoration of the event. Work will be resumed on Tuesday.

THE "Pioneer" says:—Simla is again threatened by a serious shortage in the water-supply. The winter of 1901-02 was practically rainless, and last year's Monsoon rainfall in the Western Himalayas was abnormally scanty. The cold weather lately ended brought little rain, and only a very few inches of snow. The result is that the valley which collects from the watershed north of Simla, the source of the town's supply cannot meet the current requirements by means of the usual pumping arrangements, and at the present the reservoirs, which are the only reserves in case of drought, are already being drawn upon. Fortunately there appear to be meteorological reasons for anticipating an early Monsoon.

CHALLENGER BEATEN.

BOTH BOATS MAKE MAGNIFICENT SAILING.

ACCIDENT TO SHAMROCK I.

GREAT interest was taken in the trial at Weymouth of the new challenger, owing to the fact that it was the first under actual racing conditions. The weather was fine, with a moderate breeze from the west, and all conditions were favourable to a good light weather test. The course was a triangular one, starting from Weymouth Bay, thence to a mark off Lulworth, then round mark-boat off Portland and home—twice round, thirty-four miles.

Both yachts set full lower canvas and jib-headed topsails in a freshening breeze from west-south-west, and showed a rare turn of speed as they fetched out of harbour and ranged up for the start. After smart jockeying on the line, Captain Wringe, on Shamrock III., got the best of the start, and bearing away a few seconds after gun-fire, led by two or three lengths, Shamrock III., opening out, then drew further ahead. Both boats had spinnakers out.

The skippers were given the option of the American style of starting, but apparently neither of them was anxious to benefit by lapsed time, and the cutters came to the starting line practically together, with the old boat on the challenger's weather quarter. Shamrock III, was travelling the faster and pulled through the lee of the ex-challenger before they were well clear of the line. The starting times were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Shamrock III.	10	0	5
Soamrock I.	10	0	20

Spinnakers were set to starboard for the run to the Lulworth mark, the challenger maintaining her lead as they cleared out of the bay. The yachts carried jib-headed topsails, the breeze having apparently more weight in the open.

In spinnaker work the challenger maintained her recent form, and outpaced the old boat every yard they sailed. Twenty-two minutes after the start Shamrock III. opened out a lead of fully two minutes, and although Shamrock I. did better in the latter half of the run the challenger had a comfortable advantage. They came by the wind at the Lulworth mark thus:—

	h.	m.	s.
Shamrock III.	10	40	3
Shamrock I.	10	42	55

The challenger took an hour to beat to the Portland mark, and in the tacking gained fully three minutes. Times at Portland were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Shamrock III.	11	40	35
Shamrock I.	11	46	35

Jibtopsails were hoisted for the reach to Weymouth to finish the round, and the timings at the home mark were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Shamrock III.	11	57	30
Soamrock I.	12	3	18

During the Shamrocks run to Lulworth mark, Shamrock I. carried away the spinnaker boom about two-thirds of its length out. The challenger at once gathered in the scudding sail also and the run was continued without spinnakers. There was a strong breeze for the beat from Lulworth to Portland, but the challenger was maintaining her lead till the wind went southerly, a couple of points, giving the old boat a big lift, the challenger having to pinch for the mark, while the old boat came on it in a reach. The times at Portland were;—

	h.	m.	s.
Shamrock III.	1	33	30
Shamrock I.	1	39	32

They reached home to finish the race with the challenger again drawing out, and the finishing times were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Shamrock III.	1	48	38
Shamrock I.	1	55	9

In a handicap of ten minutes, Shamrock I. saved her time by 3 3-4 minutes.

HOW SHAMROCK I. WAS DAMAGED.

The accident by which Shamrock I. lost her spinnaker boom was caused by a steam yacht fouling her. Some persons on the steam yacht were anxious to take snapshots of the boats, and approached too close. Shamrock's spinnaker boom caught the fore stay of the steam yacht, carrying away that and the bowsprit. The mishap, fortunately, was not attended by any accident to those on board.

Another report says: The crew of the steam yacht must have misjudged the pace at which the ex-challenger was travelling, as before she could get clear the big cutter was almost on top of her. Captain Beavis, on Soamrock I., saw the danger and bore away as far as he could without gybing his vessel. It was impossible to clear the steam yacht, however, and the stern of the latter struck the Shamrock's spinnaker boom near the end and forcing it back on to the main rigging, splintered it in two. The forestay of the steamer was carried away, and the wonder is that her mast did not go. Fortunately there was no further damage done to either vessel, except that the spinnaker of the Shamrock was considerably torn and damaged. Had the Shamrock gybed all standing the consequences would have been too terrible to contemplate, as with the strong wind blowing the mast would have been taken out of her and would, in all probability, have fallen across the steam yacht. One drawback of the accident is the difficulty of replacing the spinnaker boom immediately. It is a big hollow wooden spar far and away beyond the ordinary dimensions, and a new one will have to be specially made. The only thing to be done until a new spar is obtained will be for the boats, when racing down wind to sail without spinnakers.

SHALL CANADA HAVE OUR RESERVISTS?

WAR OFFICE UNWILLING.

ONE of the objects of the recent visit of Mr. Smart the deputy Minister of the Interior of Canada, was to consult with the War Office authorities regarding the emigration of Reservists to the Dominion. Mr. Smart has returned to Canada without being able to come to an understanding with Pall Mall, although his mission in other respects was eminently successful. It was at one time thought that the difficulty of settling the matter was a financial one. The Canadian Government was willing, it was said, to pay a portion of the passage money if the War Office also contributed, and it was believed that the authorities on this side were hesitating at incurring any expenditure in the matter. There is no doubt that the difficulty was partly financial, but this barrier to an understanding might have been removed had the respective authorities been agreed on other questions connected with the proposal. It now transpires that the War Office or some influential officials there were against the emigration of the Reservists at all. They raised a doubt as to whether they could, in the event of war, call up the men of the Reserves who went to Canada. The opinion of those who spoke for the Canadian Government was that the jurisdiction of the Mother Country in this respect extended to all parts of the British dominions, and in this view they were supported by some of the Pall Mall officials, but they were not able to get a sufficient backing to conclude an arrangement. The most favourable reply that could be got from the War Office was that, if the Canadian Government were prepared to pass special legislation securing that the Mother Country could call on any Reservists who left this country for Canada, the authorities in England would consider the other points raised. Here the matter rests, and for the present at any rate the question is likely to be let alone.

The rush of emigrants from this country to Canada continues. All the steamers leaving this side during April and the greater part of May for Canadian ports have been almost fully booked up. During the three months ending March 31, 19,000 people sailed from various ports in the United Kingdom to make new homes in the Dominion—three times as many as emigrated in the first quarter of 1902, and six times as many as same period of 1901. There is every appearance of the present year being a record one in emigration to Canada from this country.

A MISTAKEN grievance started by a paper called Railways, and echoed by various newspapers, is that the transhipment of passengers, and goods from the Umballa-Kalka Railway to the Kalka-Simla Railway will be an extremely inconvenient arrangement, because of a distance of about fifty yards in the open air, without cover against inclement weather, separating the broad-gauge trains from the narrow-gauge trains. This is quite a mistake; the intention is to run the Simla trains right into Kalka Station, so that passengers will merely cross (under cover) from one platform to another.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed of "parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

THE KING'S TREASURES.

The King's treasures at Windsor Castle, to which the damaging of pictures has lately called attention are much too valuable for the nation to contemplate their destruction with equanimity. Many of them have a historic value which cannot be reckoned in money, such as, for example, the collection of Stuart papers which lies in four hundred bundles in a room adjoining the Castle Library. The story of this collection is as interesting as the papers themselves, and it brings to mind one of the most remarkable adventurers known in our modern history. But for the doings of an outlaw upon whose head a reward of £400 was placed by the Government, King Edward might never have had the hundred thousand documents which make up the most interesting story extant of the Stuart period.

STATE PAPERS IN A GARRET.

Robert Watson, whom the oldest inhabitant at Elgin may still remember, was one of the romantic figures in our national story. He was a revolutionist almost from his cradle up, fought for American independence against the British flag, and was secretary to Lord George Gordon when Lord George headed a procession of fifty thousand men to the House of Commons to oppose Roman Catholic emancipation. Arrested for conspiracy as the head of a revolutionary society, he lay for two years and three months in Newgate, and, after being acquitted, had a price set on his head. By living in disguise in a lord's house in London he managed to elude the vigilance of the authorities, and escaped to the Continent, where he issued an address to the British people, advocating a general rising and the "deliverance" of the nation by the French. After holding an official post in the Republic for some years he went to Rome, where he found the Stuart papers in a garret.

A HEAP OF KITCHEN ACCOUNTS.

For years the Stuart papers had lain in a heap on the garret floor exposed to the rats and mice and the light of the sun coming through unglazed windows, and Watson was allowed to inspect them. Realising their value, he offered £25 for them. The amanuensis of the cardinal to whom the papers had belonged, declared that they were merely kitchen accounts of no value, but that they would fetch £33 if sold as waste paper, and the difference was divided, Watson obtaining the documents for just under thirty pounds. He obtained, that is, the promise of the papers for that sum; many things were to happen before the purchase was complete. Lord Brougham, then a lawyer without a title, was in Rome, and Mr. Watson begged him to advance the money. Watson, having understood Brougham to say that he would do so, proceeded with the negotiations on that understanding, and was astonished afterwards to find that Brougham would only advance the money on condition the documents became his own property.

HOW BROUGHAM WOULD RIDE TO POWER.

Brougham was wiser than Watson knew. He would ride to power and favour on the heap of kitchen papers which lay in a garret in Rome. He spoke, we are told, with great warmth, as if he had been in the House of Commons or at the bar, to convince Watson that the papers had no value; that the papers were glutted with these things: that nobody in England but the Prince Regent would attach importance to them: that once they got on the shelves of the library at Carlton House the Prince and Stanier Clarke would destroy the valuable part of them, which held up Royal turpitude to public view: but that, on the other hand, they would be invaluable to Brougham as an M.P., a man of letters, and an editor, for the purpose of exposing occasionally to the public the turpitude of Courts, Kings, and Ministers; that it would be agreeable to him to present some to the Princess Charlotte; that Watson should dine at Lord King's table; and so on, and so on.

THE AWAKENING OF THE VATICAN.

But all these things were not to be. When arbitration had settled the dispute, Brougham left Rome without the papers and Watson remained in possession as obviously the proper medium through whom they should pass to the Sovereign, and who should receive any reward or favours to be expected. When the money had been paid, the key of the garret was handed to Watson who was about to remove the papers when the Vatican intervened, the law being set in motion, and the sale declared null and void. Thus, after all, the Stuart papers found their way back to the Vatican.

PUZZLES IN ETIQUETTE.

The difficulty which has arisen concerning the afternoon calls of an Ambassador's wife in Washington is not the first example we have had of an awkward situation brought about by the perplexities of official etiquette. A Colonial Governor who has done distinguished service at the other side of the world, once told the writer that an unending source of trouble during his governorship was the vanity of certain clergymen who thought it due to them, even in a Colony with no established Church, to be allowed precedence over other ministers, and even the Governor, who is "well up" in etiquette, is sometimes at his wits, and to know quite what to do. President Faure, when he was at the head of the Republic, was once guilty of leaving the presence of Queen Victoria instead of waiting to be dismissed, and an English journalist once did the same with the present Czar.

WHAT LORD RANDOLPH SAID.

We have not heard yet that the Young Tories who are dissatisfied with the Government have called upon Mr. Balfour formally to say so, and the "Malcontents" may have learned wisdom from the experience of a group of rebels of an earlier day. There were discontented members in the House of Commons when Lord Randolph Churchill led it and when their patience was exhausted they deputed one of their number to call upon Lord Randolph and use the most fitting language he could find for a desperate situation. He did so, and Lord Randolph played the while with his moustache. When the grumbler had done, Lord Randolph looked up and asked if that was all. "Yes, I think so," came the reply, and Lord Randolph said: "Then let me ask you a question. Are you the leader of the Conservative party, or am I?" Then there was a pause, but the grumbler gave no answer, and the Leader of the House of Commons, rising to his full height, and looking down on the young Tory with scorn, shouted: "Go to ——, sir!" The member went.

A MISTAKE WE MAKE.

Perhaps now that Sir George White is a Field-Marshal, the War Office will learn how to spell his name. His correct name is Sir George Stuart White the second Christian name being his mother's surname, but in the Army List the name has been given for half a century as "Stewart." We need not be too hard on the Army List, however. For years we have all been misnaming one of the most notable figures in our national life. Sir William Harcourt is not Sir William Harcourt at all; he is, in strict truth Sir William George Granville Venables-Vernon-Harcourt. It is more than one can conveniently say whenever one thinks of the doughty Liberal leader, and we have degenerated into the slipshod practice of using one-third of the name only.

PARLIAMENT'S "LITTLE EXTRAS."

The indexing of the Parliamentary publications, of which some complaints are being made, ought to be above reproach. Nearly a thousand a year is spent on various Parliamentary indexes. Two clerks divide between them £300 for indexing the journals, and three clerks share the £400 paid for the general index. Another £150 goes towards indexing the reports of select Committees. Parliament has many little extras for the fortunate officials who find employment at St. Stephen's. There are six clerks who earn between them £345 a year by compiling the votes at night, and it is due to their promptness that the reader of the Parliamentary news has an analysis and list of the voting in his next day's paper when occasion calls for it.

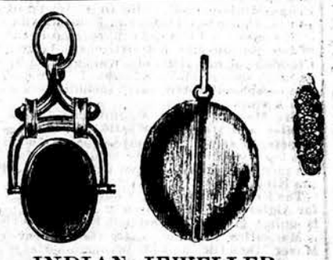
THE CITY IN POLITICS.

There have been some notable majorities in the elections of late, and it is interesting to remember that the biggest English majority, on record belongs to the City. In the excitement of the Home Rule days the City of London sent the late Sir Robert Fowler to the House of Commons with a majority over his Liberal opponent of 7,010, and the figures remind us how strongly the Home Rule Bill moved the City. It was during the Home Rule period that a town in the north of Ireland wanted to borrow £100,000, and tried to obtain part of the loan in London. Negotiations were opened and were likely to be successful—until the "pilot balot balloon" was sent up from Hawarden. Home Rule killed the City goose which should have laid the golden egg, and negotiations were broken off.

THE Report of the Committee appointed to consider the safety of the Simla main ridge, in view of the proposal to carry the Simla-Kalka Railway as far as the tonga terminus, is summarised in our telegraphic columns. It states that, subject to certain restrictions, there is no reason why the building of the railway should endanger the hillside.

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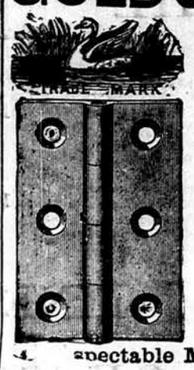
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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

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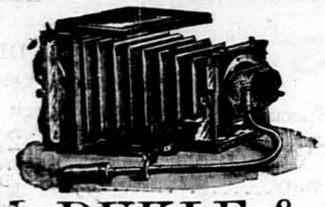
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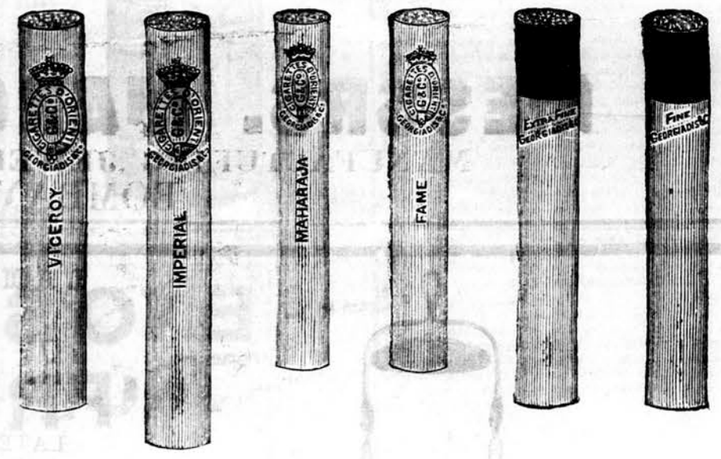
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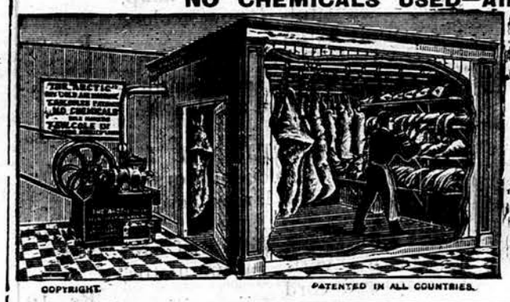
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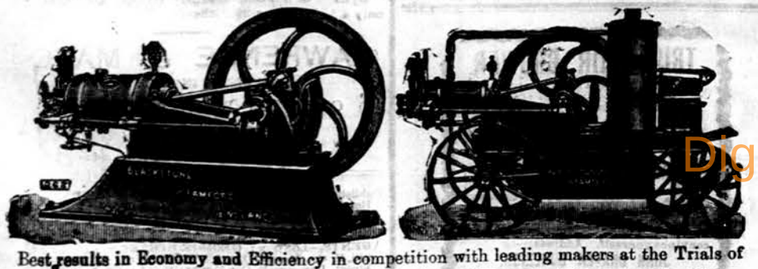
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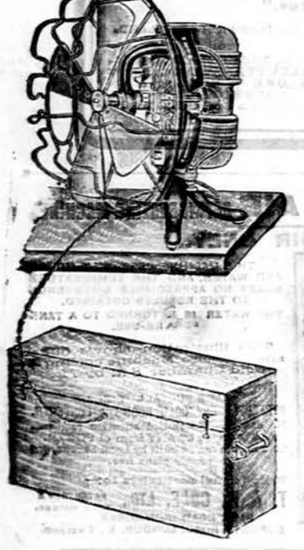
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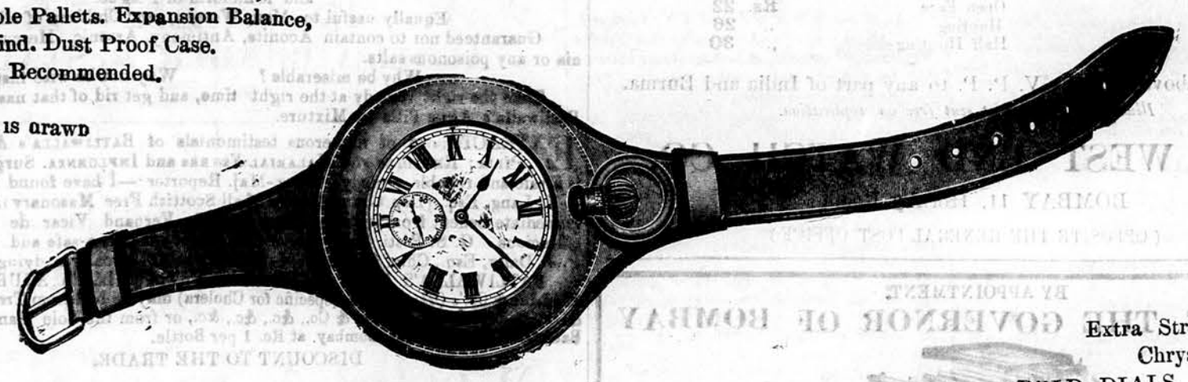
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